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ON LENDING A PUNCH BOWL.

BY O. W. HOLMES.

This ancient silver bowl of mine—it tells of good old times.
Of joyous days and jelly nights, and merry Christmas chimes;
They were a free and jovial race, but honest, brave, and true,
That dipped their ladle in the punch when the old bowl was new.

A Spanish galleon brought the bar—so runs the ancient tale;
'Twas hammered by an Antwerp smith, whose arm was like a flail;
And now and then, between the strokes, for fear his strength should fail,
He wiped his brow, and quaffed a cup of good old Flemish ale.

'Twas purchased by an English squire to please his loving dame,
Who saw the cherubs, and conceived a longing for the same;
And oft as on the ancient stock another twig was found,
'Twas filled with candle spiced and hot, and handed smoking round.

But, changing hands, it reached at length a Puritan divine,
Who used to follow Timothy, and take a little wine,
But hated punch and prelacy; and so it was, perhaps,
He went to Leyden, where he found conventicles and schnapps.

And then, of course, you know what's next—it left the Dutchman's shore,
With those that in the Mayflower came—a hundred souls and more—
Along with all the furniture, to fill their new abodes—
To judge by what is still on hand, at least a hundred loads.

'Twas on a merry Winter's eve, the night was closing dim,
When old Miles Standish took the bowl, and filled it to the brim.
The little captain stood and stirred the posset with his sword,
And all his sturdy men at arms were ranged about the board.

He poured the fiery Hollands in—the man that never feared—
He took a long and solemn draught, and wiped his yellow beard;
And one by one the musketeers, the men that fought and prayed,
All drank as 'twere their mother's milk, and not a man afraid!

That night, affrighted from his nest, the screaming eagle flew;
He heard the Pequot's ringing whoop, the soldier's wild halloo;
And there the sachem learned the rule he taught to kith and kin,
"Run from the white man when you find he smells of Hollands gin."

A hundred years, and fifty more, had spread their leaves and snows;
A thousand rubs had flattened down each little cherub's nose;
When once again the bowl was filled, but not in mirth or joy;
'Twas mingled by a mother's hand to cheer her parting boy.

"Drink, John," she said; "'twill do you good—poor child, you'll never bear
This working in the dismal trench, out in the midnight air;
And if—God bless me—you were hurt, 'twould keep away the chill."
So John *did* drink—and well he wrought that night at Bunker's Hill!

I tell you, there was generous warmth in good old English cheer;
I tell you, 'twas a pleasant thought to bring its symbol here;
'Tis but the fool that loves excess—hast thou a drunken soul,
Thy bane is in thy shallow skull, not in my silver bowl!

I love the memory of the just—its pressed yet fragrant flowers—
The moss that clothes its broken walls—the ivy on its towers—
Nay, this poor bawble it bequeathed—my eyes grow moist and dim,
To think of all the vanished joys that danced around its brim.

Then fill a fair and honest cup, and bear it straight to me;
The goblet hallows all it holds, whate'er the liquid be;
And may the cherubs on its face protect me from the sin,
That dooms one to those dreadful words—"My dear, where *have* you been?"

Written Expressly for the Toledo Blade.

Throne and Scaffold.

A Historical Romance

BY ERNEST WARREN.

BOOK I—THE ABBOTT.

CHAPTER XI.

AFTERWARDS.

The dead knights had been buried, the dead monks cast into the rapid river, the Abbey had been sacked, and the Earl had been cured of his wounds, when one bright sunny afternoon, Godfrey Tavener opened his eyes, and looking around him with that air of painful bewilderment which characterises the awaking of those who have been long unconscious, slowly and almost as it would appear painfully, recognised his surroundings.

He lay in a small chamber contrived in the thick masonry of the castle keep. His bed was a bundle of rushes, and the only other occupant of the room was the aged nun known as Sister Ursula, whose knowledge of the winding passage from the crypt, had been of such good service in aiding their escape.

The aperture which did duty for a door was open, the curtain of heavy stuff which served for a screen having been pulled back to give the pure air of heaven and the fresh light of the glorious sun free admission.

Through this opening he could see the well-remembered battlements of Risborough Castle, and, as chance would have it, through an embrasure he could also see lying before him, as in a map, all the fair lands of the Abbot of Totteridge, but in the place where the Abbey itself in former times reared its exquisite Gothic proportions there were now but blackened, smoke-grimed ruins.

Then, bit by bit, the remembrance of the siege of the Abbey with his own imminent perils returned to him; as he recalled all the events of that terrible day, a feeling of wonder that he should be alive, agitated his mind, till, thinking of the fair maid whom he had rescued only to leave at the last in a position of danger from which it seemed almost impossible she should have been extricated, all further recollection of interest in his own life was banished from his mind, as he asked in a tone of agonized supplication.

"Cicely—where is Cicely?"

The old nun who had been telling her beads laid them softly by and rising from the stool on which she had been sitting bent tenderly over him and laid her cool hand upon his fever-heated brow.

"Cicely — always Cicely," she said sadly, almost reproachfully; "it is the one name forever on his lips. The madness of disease has created some phantom woman, who pursues him even to the brink of the grave."

"But holy mother, if my senses have wandered, I am sane again, I am no longer mad—look at me, judge for yourself," and by a great effort he raised himself upon one elbow, and then, exhausted by the exertion, fell back again upon the rushes with a groan.

The nun bent over him with a faint cry of gratification, and examined him with a minute care, which betokened a familiarity with beds of sickness and of suffering.

"Praise the holy virgin, my son, the fever has left you," she cried fervently.

"Have I been ill?" he asked, passing his thin, almost transparent, hand across his forehead, with the puzzled air of one, who unsuccessfully seeks to recall the past.

"Very ill, my son—almost to death."

"And Cicely—where is she? Is she safe? Is she well?"

"Rather return thanks for thine own safety, my son," said the nun severely, "than let thy truant thoughts stray after the vanity of fair skin and silken tresses. She of whom thou speakest thou wilt never see again," and the nun shook her head mournfully.

"Dead? Not dead. Oh say she is not dead," cried Godfrey wildly.

The old nun rapidly passed the beads through her fingers, mumbling and muttering to herself, but made no reply.

"But how came *you* here, holy mother?" asked Godfrey, as the incongruity of a nun within the walls of Risborough Castle struck him; "it is but rarely one of your sisterhood finds shelter beneath the roof of the Earl of Castle towers."

"Because Heaven has vouchsafed me some small skill in chirurgery, is the only reason that accounts for my presence within these unhallowed precincts. On the very day, that dreadful day of fire and blood, the Earl as he saw you stretched at his feet, by the blow of Friar Eustace, which he had the power only to partially check, and not avert, cried aloud though sore wounded himself, that whoever could save your life, would ask no favor of him in vain."

"And it was you who undertook the task?"

"Aye, my son. The boon I craved, was no less one than the safety of the whole sisterhood."

"And he granted *that?*" cried Godfrey in astonishment.

"Even so. He suffered all to leave the smoking ruins unhurt, unreviled by the rude rabble soldiery, that followed them with eager, cruel eyes, yet durst not move a finger against their Lord's command."

"This is wonderful. But what security had he, that you possessed the skill you claimed?"

"My son," replied the nun with a grim smile; "he did not fail to tell me that my life would pay the penalty if yours was forfeit aye, and that with all such horrors as torture could impose."

"And yet you undertook the task?"

"Life is not in the hand of man, not even in the hand of the Earl of Castletowers and Lord of Risborough," answered Sister Ursula with the same grim smile.

"Then it is you I am indebted to for my life?"

"Under heaven's blessing—yes."

"How can I thank you for your care, how repay you for your skill?"

"Say no more; I was repaid before I laid finger on your wounds, by the safety of my sisters. It was not for thee, young Godfrey, but for them, I did what I did."

"And Cicely? She was with them—she too quitted the Abbey under the same generous promise, which gave freedom to the nuns."

"Ask me not of her, I tell you—her fate recks little—a child of sin! It had been better for thee thou hadst never saved her from the torrent. It fears me thou wilt rue the day."

"Nay, but I will know the worst—tell me what harm has befallen her."

"Friar Eustace—"

"Aye—what of him?"

"As you rushed to the rescue of the Earl, and despite his efforts to protect you, received that blow which nearly drank your life's blood, a band of armed men, attracted by the clash of steel, rushed through the cloisters and entered the grass grown yard wherein you lay helpless, the Earl guarding you from further injury, though bleeding himself from many wounds."

"Our own men?"

"Aye, the desecrators of our Abbey, the polluters of the sacred precincts, the murderers of our sainted Abbot,—yes, your men, your plunderers, your butchers."

"Hush, Holy Mother, hush! Those words were best unspoken within these walls. Tell me more of what happened, but beware of the comments which escape your lips."

As the Earl saw his advancing soldiery, he raised his voice in a triumphant call "A thousand marks," he cried, "a thousand marks to him, who brings me yon caitiff monk alive!"

Friar Eustace saw the men rushing upon him, and his eyes glared like those of a bear at bay, and for the moment it seemed as if he would have confronted them all, but to do so would have been suicide and he chose rather to seek safety in flight, the more so, that his intimate knowledge of all the winding passages of the Abbey would give him a manifest advantage over his pursuers.

"And did he make good his escape?"

"Hurling from him his sword, as likely to impede his flight, axe in hand and dagger in belt, he darted by the Earl, who faint and wounded, was powerless to stop him, and rushed through the narrow arched way, where you had left the maiden you call Cicely."

"Would I never had quitted her side," moaned Godfrey; "and yet the soldier who would see his Lord in peril and go not to his rescue, would indeed be unworthy of the arms he carried. Go on, mother, I beg you."

"A thousand marks, alive or dead," shouted the Earl, enraged that his foe should escape him. At that moment Friar Eustace spied within the niche where you had left her, the girl, whose name throughout your illness has been forever on your lips. He caught her in his arms, and held her before him as a shield, her long hair floating over his blood-stained armor, her fair young face pressed close against his steel-clad shoulder. 'Fire!' he cried to the men, who had already leveled crossbow and culverin at him. 'Fire now, an ye dare.'"

"Surely they were not such cowards, surely they did not venture."

"For a moment they hesitated, then with fury flashing in his eyes, the Earl cried again, Fire! What is a woman in the world more or less? Fire! A thousand marks for the traitor monk alive, or dead! They hesitated no longer."

Godfrey Tavener uttered a sharp, sudden ejaculation.

"Why did I ever forsake her?" he exclaimed. "Better, far better, the world had proclaimed me coward, than this had happened! Go on, go on."

"A dozen shots were fired in obedience to the Earl's injunction, and over the long white robe the maiden wore, the crimson life blood streamed, while the friar still clasping her to his breast sprang over the smoking ruins of the chapel wall with a disdainful laugh, and though every search was made for him no trace could be found of a place of concealment, nor of any passage by which he could have escaped from the Abbey without being discovered by the sentinels placed on guard at every known outlet."

"Think you then that she is killed?" asked Godfrey, struggling in vain to render his voice firm.

"My son I have told you all I know—of the greater portion I was an eye witness, but it fears me the damsel is no more."

Godfrey heaved a deep sigh which seemed to come from the bottom of his heart.

"No, no, I will not believe that she is dead, it is impossible. I will not rest, till I have discovered this monk. And yet better perhaps she should be dead, than alive—and in his power. Cicely, Cicely if thou beest alive, will find thee, though I spend my life in the search."

"Thy search will be in vain."

"Then," cried Godfrey, raising himself upon his pallet, "I swear solemnly in the sight of heaven, that I will never rest, till I have found the man, the fiend whom you call Friar Eustace, the monster who could sacrifice the pure maiden's innocent life to preserve his own vile carcase, and have made him pay the penalty of his crime. If through him her blood was shed, through me shall the outrage be avenged."

"My son," said Sister Ursula in a low sweet voice, "Heaven has mercifully spared your life, and the first use you would make of Heaven's blessing is to compass the death of a fellow creature. On your knees rather, and bow your head before him, who hath said: 'Vengeance is mine. I will repay.'"

"Your pardon, Holy Mother," cried Godfrey, and he bent his head in the attitude of humiliation.

Over a heap of glowing embers, in one corner of the chamber, simmered some concoction of herbs, in an earthern vessel.

Pouring a small portion into a cup, and mingling it with cold water, the nun gave it to her patient to drink, who, shortly after swallowing it fell into a gentle and refreshing slumber, which even the terrible news he had just heard could not disturb.

CHAPTER XII.

THE KING'S MESSENGER.

It was one glorious Autumn afternoon, when the wide pasture lands, spreading far as the eye could reach, from the foot of the lofty crag, upon which Risborough Castle was built, were bathed in a haze of golden sunshine, that Godfrey Tavener, now completely recovered from the effect of his wounds, stood by an embrasure upon the turreted roof of the castle, and looked wistfully across the fertile plain in the direction of the blackened, ruined Abbey, his thoughts bent upon the one subject which daily engrossed them more and more.

The Summer foliage had given place to the richer tints of the later year, and oak and elm, beech and chestnut, were alike glowing in the yellow red and russet of an English Autumn. The crops were all garnered, but not by those who sowed them, and the river rushed upon its strong course, clear as crystal, bearing with it no memory of that terrible day when its tide ran scarlet, and in its eddies swang and whirled the bodies of armed knights and frocked monks.

A light gentle breeze played softly about the castle battlements, and in the shade of the massive keep a knot of gaily dressed pages were grouped together, playing at some exciting game, which from time to time called forth their joyous laughter.

To and fro, upon the little platforms of the turrets, paced the sentinels, who day and night ever kept watch and ward to guard against surprise, while within the general hall a knot of rough-bearded warriors, Capt. Vamp among them, uglier than ever from a broad additional scar gained in the storming of the Abbey of Totteridge, gambled and drank, making the air echo now with their fierce oaths, now with snatches of bacchanalian song.

From that portion of the Castle set apart for the knights there came the sound of the soft notes of the mandolin, accompanied by the well attuned voice of some sentimental cavalier singing in flowing verse his mistress's charms, while in the courtyard beneath the Earl's retainers were gathered together, though in less number than on that memorable day when they rode forth to storm the Abbey. Some lounging in the sunshine, some lazily polishing portions of their harness, others lolling in the cool shade, and several, assembled round a man who by his dress appeared to be a member of that strange band of minstrels, who spent a happy vagrant life wandering through the country singing of doughty deeds and acts of gallantry for the edification and emulation of their audience.

Godfrey joined none of these groups, nor did any of those who passed him from time to time endeavor to enter into conversation with him. Though he was with them, he was not of them, and this fact had been clearly brought home to him ever since he had been sufficiently convalescent to leave the chamber in which his young life had hung trembling in the balance.

Those who had been his former associates shirked his company, those who at one time had been eager to welcome him as their companion, now stood aloof, and while they did not venture to openly quarrel with him showed none the less plainly that they had no desire for his society. The rough and burly men-at-arms looked askance at him, and muttered beneath their heavy mustaches as he passed where they might be sitting, and Godfrey Tavener was left alone with his own thoughts for his sole companions.

When he, for the first time, realized that he was unmistakably avoided and shunned by his brothers in arms, he was filled with a pained surprise and it was not for some days that he could obtain any clue to the reason for this conduct, which he well knew he had done nothing to occasion, but bit by bit the truth leaked out.

In those days of superstition everything that could not be easily comprehended, was attributed to witchcraft, and the almost miraculous escape of Godfrey after his leap into the moat, and his marvelous arrival at the scene of the conflict between the Earl and the Friar, were attributed by his enemies to some knowledge of the occult arts gleaned from the girl, whom he had so chivalrously rescued when the ignorant inhabitants of Warsdale compassed her death.

Besides this accusation, there were some who did not hesitate to declare, that he had gone to the Abbey as a renegade, and that he and Friar Eustace were possessed of superhuman powers, and last accusation of all he was said to have bewitched the Lord of Risborough, for in no other way could they account for the preference shown for him by the Earl, who had never before been known to show thought or express concern for any one of those who fought beneath his standard.

During his illness, all these matters were openly spoken of, though had it been worth the while of any unprejudiced person to trace the rumors to their source it would have been found that, in the first instance nearly every evil report emanated from no other person than Captain Vamp.

Jealous of the lad, for no other reason than that he found great favor in the eyes of the Earl, Vamp from the first had never lost an opportunity of endeavoring to disparage Godfrey in the consideration of the Earl of Castletowers, but failing in that, he set himself to work to undermine his reputation, and as there were many others who considered the favors shown Godfrey should by right be theirs, in this he was far more successful.

The knowledge that he was falsely accused rankled in Godfrey's breast, and although he had tried on several occasions to force from those who shunned him, an acknowledged reason for their conduct, he had hitherto failed in extracting from any one of them words which he could construe into an insult, which could only be atoned for by the sword, for in those days it was by the duello alone that a young man could clear himself of any unworthy imputation that might be cast upon him.

With slow and listless step Godfrey turned from the battlements, and crossing the upper platform of the castle, encountered Andrew Huddlestone, a youth of his own age and standing, who formerly had been one of his chosen friends, but who now would fain have passed him by unnoticed.

"What ho, there, Master Andrew," called Godfrey. "I beg thee to spare me a few moments, for I would converse with thee."

"Then," quoth the other saucily, "you may e'en throw your wishes to feed the crows, for I have not the time."

"Is it the time, or the inclination which is wanting?"

"Marry, choose which term you will, I have not the leisure to pick phrases."

"How, an' I say you *must.*"

"Must?"

"Aye! I have no more time than yourself to bandy words, but you shall either, here and now, give me an explanation of the treatment of one whom you were wont to call friend, or—"

"Or what, may it please you?"

Godfrey touched the hilt of his sword, significantly.

"Not I, by the mass! I neither fight with the companion of witches, nor with renegades!"

In an instant Godfrey's sword leaped from the scabbard.

"Draw!" he cried, impetuously. "Draw, or I will brand you henceforth with the name of coward! Draw, or here at my sword's point confess that thou hast lied! By the rood, I will make the eat thy words!"

Andrew Huddlestone was no more deficient in courage than his opponent, and the next instant their swords crossed in the flashing sunlight.

The sound of the clashing steel brought the pages from their game in the shadow of the keep, the men-at-arms from their dice and wine in the great hall, and even the warders on the turrets ceased their pacing to and fro to watch the combat.

Both youths were clever at fence, both were of equal hight, but Godfrey suffered in being the weaker of the two in consequence of the severe illness from which he had only just recovered.

"Hold!" cried Master Vamp, striding in between them; "a fair fight and no favor Kiss the cross of your sword, Master Tavener, and swear that you will use no witchcraft in this encounter, but fight as an honest man and a true knight."

Godfrey took the required pledge, no uncommon one in those days, and then at the direction of Vamp they took their places and at the given word again their weapons crossed.

Hardly had they interchanged a dozen passes without injury on either side, when a sudden blow fell upon Andrew Huddlestone's sword, a blow so fierce that it sent it flying up in air, and over the battlements, where shimmering and glittering, it fell through the sunlit air to the plain beneath.

"What!" cried the Earl, for it was he who had struck the blow, and now stood between the combatants, his dark eyes fiercely flashing, "what! broiling and fighting here within the battlements of Risborough Castle! Have we no foes without the walls, on whom to whet our blades? Shame to you. And you," he added, turning to Capt. Vamp and his associates, "is it you, who set these boys to spill each other's blood for your amusement, when danger menaces us from without? Is it to such carrion crows as you I entrust the safety of the castle? Look yonder. See who are those advancing towards us in hot haste? Go to, laggards, but that my eyes are better than those of my watchmen they might have reached us unperceived, while you greedily gloated over the sparring of these two young cockerels. As for you, young sirs, I will find means to clip your wings and dock your spurs. Master Tavener, your sword."

Godfrey surrendered it, somewhat reluctantly, and the Earl taking it from his hand, snapped it across his knee, and sent the fragments flying over the battlements.

"And now," he continued, "an ye must fight, it shall be as two old wives in the market place, with teeth and nails."

The Earl's words had sent the men at arms to the embrasures, whence could be perceived advancing rapidly towards the castle, a body of armed and mounted men who, having passed through Warsdale without drawing rein, were already some distance across the plain.

"To the defense!" shouted the Earl of Castletowers, "man the outer walls, drop the portcullis, up with the drawbridge. Are we to be surprised by a mere handful and driven to fight for our own like rats in a hole?"

If there had been lethargy before, these words from the castle's Lord were sufficient to rouse every one to activity and in a very few minutes his commands had been obeyed and while the oncoming force, numbering perhaps some five and twenty men, were galloping across the plain the occupants of the castle were hastily donning their war-gear preparatory to giving their visitors should they prove to be foes—and in those times it was supposed that all armed and unexpected visitors were unfriendly—a warm reception.

"Gadslife," muttered Vamp as he carefully surveyed the approaching force, "These be none of our neighbors. They are well armed and their steeds gaily caparisoned, and yet methinks there be more of the fashion of the court than the fashion of the field about their armor. The one who would seem to be their leader is gay as any popinjay in silk and velvet and the collar of gold about his neck is worth a thousand crowns."

"What think you, honest Vamp?" asked a Knight, in passing.

"Think? That we are like to have more feasting than fighting, that yonder gallants would rather crack a bottle than a soull, and that we may e'en doff our helmet, and see to the larder."

The horsemen had by this time approached within a short distance of the Castle. One of their number rode forward to the drawbridge and as he did so the stentorian voice of the Earl himself was heard in challenge.

"Who are ye, whence come ye, and what business brings ye hither?"

"We are the Duke of Norfolk's men; their mission is from the King, and we desire to speak with the Earl of Castle towers and Lord of Risborough."

Then with a resounding clang the drawbridge was lowered, the portcullis raised, and the Castle gates thrown wide open to give admission to the gallant cavalcade which gaily cantered into the Castle yard.

The Earl of Castletowers advanced towards the one who by the gold collar about his neck and the general splendor of his attire would appear to be the leader, and stood erect and defiant before him.

"I am the Earl of Castletowers and Lord of Risborough," he said proudly, "what is your errand with me?"

The other drew a sealed packet from the breast of his surcoat and placed it in the Earl's hands.

"From his majesty, King Henry," he said with a stately salute.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Star That Flashed Like a Ruby.

Rome Sentinel.

Beneath the night's bespangled arch they were strolling along unconscious of aught save the intermitting fancies of their twain hearts Suddenly they paused and, gazing at a ruddy star that flashed like a great ruby in a firmament, she said: "Diomedes! what rufescent orb is that which winks with bloody e'en from yonder dome?" "That, Andromeda.", spake her courtier knight, "is Mars, the wad of gore—beg pardon, I mean the god of war." "Ah, yes! and looks he not like some gaunt Achilles, armored for conquest, bidding defiance to the hosts of Hades?" "He doth, Andromeda, he doth! Or like some grim avenger furling a hoe—dash it! I mean hurling a foe—to the death?"

An Experienced Hand.

Texas Siftings.

An Austin gentleman who is an invalid, recently had occasion to hire a negro man to wait on him. When an able-bodied applicant for the position put in an appearance, the gentleman said:

"If I hire you, Sam, I shall expect you to help me up the stairs, and assist me in getting into bed."

"Bress your soul, boss, I'se more fitten for helpin' folks up stairs and puttin' 'em to bed dan anyfing else. I'se been porter at a boardin' house whar dar was four Senators. I'se de berry niggah you am sufferin' foah."

Simply Awful.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Nilsson is to drop the name of her husband:

The Rousand sm[illegible] as sweet by any other name.

NASBY IN EXILE.

Antwerp.

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XLIX.

It is only a short distance from Brussels, the beautiful, to Antwerp, the great, commercial city. The route is through a flat, level country, rather pretty, but devoid of any especially interesting feature. There can be but little interest, so far as scenery goes, in a country that is almost as flat as an Illinois prairie, and no distance can intervene between cities in a country which is mostly cities, and which is only 179 miles in breadth by 110 miles in length.

And yet this little two-penny country, not as large as the State of Ohio, has a King, a royal family, and a complete outfit of nobility, with a standing army, a state church, a priest for every 950 of the people, every man of them receiving a regular salary from the state, to say nothing of benefices and perquisites without end.

The King of Belgium considers himself no small King among the potentates of Europe, either. Of course, any of the really great powers could wipe Belgium out in a week, but none of them dares to do it. France would object seriously to Prussia's seizing it, and England would not let France have it, and so on all around. Like Switzerland, Belgium owes her existence as a separate and independent kingdom to her weakness. She is a very convenient wedge, lying very handy to keep the really hostile nations apart, and making a splendid battle-field for the rest of Europe.

It is the most densely populated country in Europe. In East Flanders there are 760 people to the square mile.

The people are highly mixed, and entirely different in the different provinces. An old monkish verse shows the peculiarities of the different sections: "Brussels rejoices in noble men, Antwerp in money, Ghent in halters, Louvain in learned men, and Malines in fools."

The reason for associating halters with Ghent grows out of the fact that the citizens of Ghent are a turbulent race, always in rebellion against their sovereigns and, as a rule, very much in the habit of being subjugated by them, and hung. Malines is the butt of Belgium, because of the alleged stupidity of its people. They are said once to have mistaken the moon shining through their cathedral-tower for an extensive conflagration, and to have brought out their fire engines. The claim of Brussels for noble men is probably an assumption of Brussels. An evangelist once said to a vagabond: "Man is the noblest of God's creation." "Who says so?" was the reply of the vagabond, "Man?" Possibly other Cities might claim noble men as well as Brussels.

Antwerp is essentially a commercial City, of 176,000 people, and has the regular Belgian history. It has been in the possession of the Spaniard, who left his mark upon it, of the French and the natives. At one period in its history it was the most important commercial City in the world, excelling even Venice, but as it has been the foot-ball for all those curses in the world, Kings and Emperors, it has experienced more ups and downs than any City in Europe. The Spanish inquisition sent thousands of her most valuable citizens out of the country, mostly to England, where they established woolen and silk manufacturing. Then, in 1876, the Spanish pilaged the City, and put 7,000 of its people to death, in the cheerful way the Spanish had in those times; then it was beseiged for 14 months by the Duke of Parma, then the Dutch coveted it, and, failing to get it, did the next best thing for themselves, destroyed its trade, and so on. The unfortunate City—unfortunate because of its wealth and important position suffered. Antwerp was like a beautiful woman—the object of desire by all who looked at her, and without the strength to protect its beauty.

Antwerp has its Cathedral, in fact no well-regulated city in all these countries is short a Cathedral, great or small. I shall not attempt a description of it for the simple reason that like all the other Cathedrals in Europe, it has pictures belonging to the regular Cathedral art family, there are the same snuffy old vergers, who are just as anxious for gratuities as their brethren everywhere, it has the same abominable lot of bells which ring in season and out of season, driving a stranger in the near hotel to the verge of madness, and it has the same lot of antiquated rubbish which never was of use to anybody and never can be. Next to a King the most useless thing on earth is a Cathedral. For purposes of worship they are of no use, and for show they are too dreary and depressing. There is more vital piety in a Methodist camp meeting in Indiana led by a man whose belief in his mission is backed up with a physique like a gladiator, and lungs like a bull, than there is in all the cathedrals in Europe.

A walk along the docks on the Scheldt is as instructive an excursion as can be made anywhere. In that lazy old river you see the flag of every country (except America) and the products of every land. It is the great repository of the spices of the East and the petroleum of the West. You shall see great ships discharging cargoes of the products of the East Indies, of China and Japan on one basin, and on another, near by, the petroleum of Pennsylvania. Coffee, teas, spices, silks, everything of utility and luxury comes to Antwerp, and is thence distributed all over Europe.

The Exchange of Antwerp is one of the curiosities of Europe, not only because of its extent, but of its deliciously sensible method of doing business. There is not the howling, yelling masses that make up the New York, Chicago, Toledo or Milwaukee Boards of Trade. The Antwerp Exchange is not an aggregation of lunatics, but is made up of quiet, level-headed merchants, who are not gamblers, but who have something to sell or something to buy.

It is a vast hall, covered with glass, with maps of the coasts of the world painted upon the walls. There are no seats on the floor—everybody stands. As the hands of the clock approach the hour of 11, the vast space begins to fill with eager-eyed, shrewd looking men, each going straight to some particular spot on the great floor. The whole space is mapped off, one locality being reserved for the dealers in petroleum, another for those who buy or sell only American flour. In brief, each, no matter what its country, has its space, and the dealers all get together, each in his corner. The buying and selling is done by individuals, and not by the wild bidding system that is in vogue in America. Mr. Brand, who represents the firm of Armour & Co., Chicago, has so many tierces of ham, we will say, which he is authorized to sell at a price, and his business is to find a customer. He offers it to those in the trade, and they take it or let it alone according to their judgment of the market. Telegrams fly on the wings of lightning to every country on the globe, answers being delivered to the senders on the floor.

There is no lunatic bidding, no extravagant gesticulation, no ruining of lungs and voice as is the case in American exchanges. When the trading begins you hear a hum which gradually increases, a hum which becomes a Niagara of sound—the noise of the voices of 3,000 men in conversation. That is the number belonging to the Antwerp Exchange, and that number occupy that wonderful floor every day from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

And bear in mind the trading done in Antwerp is not in options—it is not the betting that prevails in America as to future prices, where settlements are made on the result of the venture, and where actual goods never pass. Every transaction here means that the buyer actually buys and pays for whatever he buys, and that it is bought and sold because the seller has it and wants to sell it, and the buyer has it not, but wants it. The Antwerp merchant is a merchant—not a gambler.

Every language on earth is spoken in this vast bazaar. French, English, Flemish, German, Holland, and the languages of the far East, all are heard. An Antwerp merchant talks to his customer in his own tongue, no matter what it may be. The Antwerp Exchange is the most cosmopolitan spot on earth. It is a polyglot institution.

What strikes an American in walking the streets of the great commercial queen of Belgium is the number of dogs and the uses they are put to. You see them everywhere—nice, sleek, patient animals—hitched to carts, and drawing burdens of all sorts.

Tibbitts was particularly struck with this feature of Antwerp street life, and he immediately proceeded to inform himself all about them, with a view of utilizing his information. He discovered that the average Antwerp dog draws a burden on an ordinary paved street of 1,200 pounds, and that they were as reliable as any draft animal that could be put between shafts.

"What a wasteful people we of America are," said he. "There are in Oshkosh a million of dogs—at least you would think so any bright moonlight night when you hear them all in concert. What do they do for a living? They toil not, neither do they spin, and yet they live. They must live upon something. Animal life must have something upon which to sustain itself. Suppose it is refuse—refuse has a value. The gristle upon the bone that the vagrant dog eats is good for glue, and glue has its value. I used to utilize it by putting it upon the bottom of the chair my teacher sat upon. There is a vast amount of dog power wasted in the United States, and with this waste, combined with others, it is no wonder that the balance of trade is against us. We must imitate the more experienced people of Europe, and save things.

"If there are but 100,000 dogs in Oshkosh and they are all capable of drawing 1,200 pounds each, how many millions of pounds of waste power is there in that small city? I doubt if all the horses in Oshkosh combined draw that number of pounds each year. A horse may draw more pounds, but the horse is a more expensive animal to keep. The horse must be kept upon corn which may be converted into bread, or whisky, or anything else that goes to sustain human life, he must have a stable and blankets and all that sort of thing, but the dog! you harness him in his cart and work him all day, and come night you turn him out to forage for himself. He gets his food from that which humanity rejects. Therefore all the labor you can get out of dogs is a clean gain to humanity, it is that much added to the wealth of the world. The dog is now a burden—if properly used he is a mine of wealth. He represents so much power, and I am going to utilize it. I shall organize a dog power company, (limited) and shall do whatever of labor possible by his help. The dog will supplant horses, and steam likewise, to a certain extent, his muscle will take the place of so much coal and save the consumption of so much corn and oats. The dog is the salvation of America. In less than a year I will have all the reckless marauding curs in Oshkosh earning their own living and demonstrating their right to live. Labor is the common lot of mankind—from this time out it shall be the common lot of dogs.

"Dogs shall no longer shirk round the streets, or disport themselves in the fields—they shall be harnessed to the car of progress and do their part toward making the world what it should be. Everything that eats should earn what it eats—henceforth the dog shall be no exception."

One of the most peculiar things in Antwerp is the devotion the whole City has to the old. A sign in this quaint old city is condsidered rather discreditable than otherwise, and a business house has to be frightfully well endorsed if it has not age as its guarantee. My letter of credit bore upon it, for Antwerp, the house of Notebaum & Co., and to Notebaum & Co., I was compelled to go to draw what money I needed.

Now in New York Notebaum & Co. would have been on Broadway or Wall street, in a gorgeous building, with a plate glass front, and signs all over the building showing what their business was, and advertising their facilities to do it. There would have been elaborate advertisements in the daily papers showing what Notebaum & Co., did, and any man in the City could have told you where Notebaum & Co., were located and all about it.

How was it in Antwerp? Why somebody directed us to Notebaum & Co.'s in such a way that it required a half dozen other directions before we found it. Notebaum & Co., is one of the largest banking and mercantile houses in the world, a house which has correspondents everywhere in civilized and uncivilized countries, who deal not only in money, but silks, and, for that matter, everything else, in whose counting room in this queer old City there are nearly a hundred men bending over books. This great house is located in a side street, in a building on which there is no sign to indicate the nature of the business conducted within. You are directed by a charitable stranger to a door, you enter a long hall, and after various turnings you come to another door, you open that, and are in the presence of Notebaum & Co. Once in you have no difficulty. Nothing can be more delightful than the order and system that prevail. The accommodation, even to the most trifling thing, is splendid. Clearly Notebaum & Co., for generations have spent the money that plate glass, gorgeous signs and all that would have cost, in the education and training of their clerks.

Antwerp is full of Notebaums. If a man should determine upon starting a beer saloon in Antwerp he would have the stone steps at its entrance chiseled down so as to make it appear that it had been worn by many generations of thirsty patrons.

It could hardly be expected that a city so entirely devoted to trade and the accumulation of wealth should give any attention to art and things of that nature. But Antwerp, the city of trade, the city of ships, the city celebrated the world over for its power of getting money and keeping it, is also the very centre of Belgian art, and, indeed, one of the art centres of the world. Antwerp is very proud of its Exchange, of its docks, and of its great commercial establishments, but it would sacrifice them all in a minute for its reputation in Art. Antwerp was the home of Peter Paul Rubens, of Quentin Matsys, and other great painters, and the first thing the stranger is shown is the houses in which these masters lived, and the works these masters created.

Antwerp has been and is crazy over Rubens. There are buildings named after him, there are fountains and statues of him, there are Rubens streets, in fact everything bears the impress of the intense admiration of the great painter.

Rubens spent the greater portion of his life in Antwerp, and for a great many years both Antwerp and Cologne claimed the honor of being his birth place. But it has finally been settled that he was born in a little town formerly in Nassau, called Siegen whither his father, the Antwerp, Justice Johannes Rubens, was consigned by William of Orange, for undue intimacy with Anna of Saxony, William's wife. In 1588, his father having died, his mother removed with him to Antwerp, whence, after remaining there 12 years, he went to Italy, coming back to Antwerp in 1608. Here, with the exception of a few short and unimportant tours abroad he lived the remainder of his life, which was one of unusual activity.

It is no wonder that the Antwerpians are fond of him and cherish his memory so dearly. It was among them that his greatest works were painted, and his two masterpieces, "The Descent from the Cross," and the "Crucifixion," are in their possession.

There is a vast gallery devoted entirely to Rubens and his pupils, and no gallery in the City would be considered worth visiting unless it contained one or more of his works.

Another art pride of Antwerp is Quentin Matsys, whose history is as romantic as his career was creditable. Quentin was born in Louvain, where he had been bred a blacksmith, and he came to Antwerp when a very young man to win fortune by the exercise of his trade. Being a young man, he fell in love, and, fortunately for the world, it was with the daughter of a great and proud painter. The damsel loved the brawny blacksmith, but the old artist would none of him. Matsys determined to show the old man that a blacksmith was not necessarily devoid of genius, and so he constructed a canopy of iron, which he placed over an old well much thought of by the citizens because of a legend connected with it. It attracted attention immediately for it was a work of art and very high art at that. "There is genius in the hammer as well as in the brush," said Matsys, "everything depends upon what mind is behind the hammer." Then he abandoned the anvil and took up the pallette, and in an incredibly short space of time he ranked with the very first of Antwerp's masters. Of course he married the girl, and of course she was not worthy of him, and made him miserable. The canopy over the well is standing yet, and a wonderfully beautiful thing it is, and the name of Quentin Matsys ranks with Rubens, and has quite as warm a place in their affections. The romance of his life has something to do with his lasting fame, but his genius was undoubtedly great.

Antwerp owes much of its present prosperity to the first Napoleon, who, when he held the City, constructed the great docks and basins along the Scheldt, which makes its commerce possible. The great pirate intended Antwerp as the principal naval station of the France he dreamed of, and in ministering his own ambition did humanity a great benefit. It was unintentional on his part—it was a good done by accident. But it was a good all the same, and it shows that there is no evil but what is mixed more or less with good. The mosquito serves some useful purpose, doubtless, if we could only find it out, and sod-corn whisky is a sovereign remedy for the bite of a rattle-snake. But what good is the rattle-snake? There are mysteries which may never be solved.

HERE AND THERE IN IRELAND.

A Country Where There Has Been a Deluge of Stones—What the Agents of the English Societies Found—A Bailiff Who "Had Half the Estate Thrown at Him."

BY JAMES REDPATH.

LIX.

LOYAL BUT HONEST ENGLISHMEN IN GALWAY.

Thus far, I have told what I saw with my own eyes in Galway, or I have told what has been said by men who have lived all their lives in Galway.

Before I say more, in my own name, or state what I have heard from the lips of natives, I think it will be a prudent act to pause and quote the words of some Englishmen who made a tour of Ireland at the time that I was investigating the condition of the peasantry of the West.

I blame no American for a reluctance to believe the truth about the tyranny of the British Government in Ireland, because British literature has so trained us all that we unconsciously assume that England is not only a free country at home but the champion of human liberty abroad. For that literature carefully refrains from mentioning that the same England that boasts of her "English liberty" is a despotic ruler *everywhere* outside of her own Island—excepting, only, where the distance of her colonies, or their nearness to our Republic, forces her to give to her dependencies those same rights of self-government that she denies to Ireland, and even imprisons the noblest men and women of Ireland, without a trial, for advocating.

Mr. Locke and I are not the only travelers in Ireland whose personal investigations changed our original belief as to the true nature of British rule there and as to the character of the political leaders of the Irish people.

I met several intelligent and fair-minded Englishmen in Ireland whose inherited opinions had undergone a similar transformation. Others, while they retained their home-bred belief that the English Government and not the Irish people themselves should rule Ireland were so thoroughly ashamed of the results of British rule there that their testimony not only corroborates the evidence given by the friends of the Irish cause but justifies and vindicates the policy of the Irish leaders.

To fortify my own evidence, and to confirm the stories I shall report from the lips of Galway men about the tyranny of British rule in Ireland, I shall first give a brief summary of some of the admissions of Englishmen in Ireland—culling them from private reports in my possession, from transient publications that are not accessible in this country and that never have been republished here.

LX.

WHAT TWO ENGLISH MINERS SAW IN GALWAY.

The "Durham Miners' Association" and the "Northumberland Miners' Association" sent over two representatives to see for them and report to them the condition of the peasantry of the west of Ireland. Mr. W. H. Patterson represented the Durham miners, and Mr. John Bryson represented the Northumbrians. They traveled together. Shortly afterwards, the "Cleveland Miners' Association," a Yorkshire society, sent over two of their officers on a similar mission. There were other intelligent deputations from two English democratic organizations.

I met most of them in Dublin, and had long conversations with them. They were all astonished at the condition of the Irish people. They all went back to England to plead their cause. Let me tell one or two of their experiences as they related them in my presence, or to their English friends. I took the pains to authenticate the truth of their reports.

Mr. Patterson said that before he set foot in Galway he began to get revelations as to the true character of Irish landlordism, from the conversations of his fellow passengers in the cars. He met one tenant farmer who had just given up his place after struggling to hold it for 10 years.

"This man," said Mr. Patterson, "lived on a farm which had been in the occupation of his forefathers *for at least a hundred years.* On it his father had spent the money he had earned in cultivation in improving the land and farm buildings, which were rendered as good as possible; *but not one farthing did the owner of the land lay out upon it,* his agent merely meeting his tenant at term day and taking the rent, or paying flying visits to the land to see how it is looking. About 10 years ago his father had died, and it then became necessary to have the name of the son inserted in the agreement as the occupant of the farm. Instead of congratulating him upon the improvements made in the land, and exhorting him to 'walk in the footsteps of his sire,' taking care of his landlord's property, the agent told his visitor that, as the land was in good condition, he would have to submit to an increase of 59 per cent. in his rent! In other words, he would have to submit to an increase of 12 shillings for every acre he tilled; and what his father paid 16s 6d per acre for, the son would now have to pay 28s 6d for—in fact, the position was that, had this man's father put the profits he had derived from his farm into his own pocket, he would have been able to leave it to his own son, to start him either on the farm, or in some other pursuit, with capital in his hand. Having, however, put it into the land, *he had not only handed it over to the landlord, but had actually furnished the landlord with an excuse for harassing and impoverishing his son.* Much as he felt the hardship of the treatment he had received, the narrator could not make up his mind to leave the home of his forefathers, and he accordingly set himself to work to see whether he could not succeed in wringing a competency from the land at the high rent he had to encounter. Ten years' hard struggling had, however, failed to solve the problem, and, after working hard and living poorly, he found himself where he began, and could scarcely earn a subsistence."

Although Mr. Patterson was surprised at this man's story, it was *not* an exceptional case of hardship but a representative illustration of the legal and traditional relation of landlords and tenants in all the west of Ireland—not now, only, but for the last 300 years. What makes this relation still more galling is the fact that these tenants know that most of *their* forefathers were the original owners of the soil, and that many of the forefathers of the present owners got their title because their sisters or mothers were women of infamous character and received these lands as the price of their shame, or that they are the descendants of fathers who consfiscated the land because their Catholic owners would not be false to the religion in which they were trained. Vast tracts of land in every part of Ireland, were taken from their owners because they would not swear that they regarded the most sacred rite of their church as an idolatrous abomination.

LXI.

A STONY COUNTRY.

Mr. Patterson gives a truthful description of the country around the city of Galway and along the greater part of the County Galway coast.

"We had apparently left the boggy country far inland," he wrote, "But in its place we had something infinitely worse in the shape of a stony, sterile land, which presented the appearance of there having been, at some far distant time, or other, a deluge, in which it had rained free stones and whinstones. Plows, for cultivation, are here useless at the present time, as every foot of earth has not only to be rescued from beneath its stony covering, but stones of every size and description permeate the soil to a considerable depth, and have to be rooted out with the spade. To rescue the land from its stony cuirass the tillers of the soil have by hand apparently cleared off the stones from the surface, and piled them up as rude boundary walls, enclosing small plots of ground of usually about eight or ten square yards. The sort of thing had apparently been accomplished only at an outlay of very severe labor, but not always successfully, for there were boulders whose dimensions defied the puny efforts of human beings, unaided by mechanical appliances, or of draught animals to remove them. Through a land like this went our car for about three miles, when the village of Barna was reached."

The Cleveland miners subsequently visited this stony district, and corroborated Mr. Patterson's account of it. Speaking of his description of the character of the country, the Cleveland miners reported to their English comrades:

"Our first sight of Barna convinced us that Mr. Patterson was right when he said that it bore the appearance of having, at some far-distant time, suffered from a deluge of stones. Our impressions were similar—with this addition: that the *next* shower was again composed of stones!"

LXII.

COLLECTING RENT ON A STONY ESTATE.

This description reminds me of a story told to me in Donegal by a young Galway landlord whom I met at the house of a mutual friend. He agreed to write it out for me, and here it is:

"When recently going to Galway, on public business, a friend said to me, by the way, ——, would you mind, when in Galway, seeing my bailiff and agent? I will write to him to call at your hotel. He is a very decent fellow but he tells me that he can get no rent. You know my mother owns a couyle of townlands, out towards Oughterarde, but she has not got any rent for two years, and things are getting rather tight. I believe the people are well-disposed to us, but, whether they have the rent or not, they won't pay.'

"The property in question is situated in a very rough and stony part of the County Galway, and consists chiefly of grass and stones—on both of which products sheep appeared to exist well enough.

"After my arrival in Galway, Barney D——, the agent, called to see me; and, after I had corrected the mistake I at first made, of mistaking him for one of my witnesses, by ordering the requisite quantity of grog, I said to him, 'Mr. D—— asked me as I was down here, to see you, and hear how the tenants are getting on, and if there is any chance of getting her a little money?'

"'Well, Your Honor,' says Barney (a very fine specimen of the downtrodden race, about six feet in hight), 'shure, I wint down to see thim some time since, for they were always friendly and well-natured towards me and the family, and says I to them, 'Boys,' says I, 'will you be able to send the ould mistress a thrifle of her *money* now,' says I (for I dare not use the word *rint*), 'for the times is gettin' bad with them up in Dublin,' says I, and she wants a little relief?

"'Well, I declare to my God, your honor I had hardly said the words till they all *ups* at me—and I to my heels, like a mountain hare; and, by the powers, it was well I did—for before I had run a couple of hundred yards or so *the divils had throwed half of the estate at me.*'"

He Still Thought So.

Fredericton (N. B.) Herald.

Scene—The Supreme Court room six Judges being seated on the bench. Mr K. to Judge P. (contemptuously)—"I thought I was addressing a gentleman." Judge P. (severely)—"What do you mean, sir?" The Chief Justice (sternly)—"Mr. K. you must retract what you have said; you must apologize." Mr. K (blandly)—"I will retract, your Honor, if I have said anything wrong, but what I said was, that I thought I was addressing a gentleman, and I still think so."

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, MAY 11.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

W. R. Anno, of Orlando, Fla., employed a negro boy to eat 1,000 oranges and save the seed. The boy ate 93 oranges the first day and then gave the job up.

A correspondent wants to know where the expression "[illegible] up" comes from. We believe it comes from the fellow who isn't on top in the fight.—*Philadelphia Sun.*

The last number of the *New Religion* contains a five and a half column poem descriptive of the devil. We presume the old gentleman paid for it at the regular advertising rates.—*Boston Post.*

Luminous—First swell: "I never did like 'May'—not nearly so pretty as 'Mary.' wonder they don't change the name of the month to 'Mary.'" Second swell: "Clevaw ideaw, by Jove, [illegible] awystaws good to June, you know."

The highest price ever paid for a horse in England is believed to have been paid by the Duke of Westminster, the richest peer in that country, who paid the extraordinary sum of $5[illegible] for an animal which he desired to possess.

Brown pointed his gun at a partridge; the cap snapped and the bird flew off. "Just my confounded luck!" exclaimed Brown. "Miss fire every time." "Have patience," counseled Fogg. "You may have better luck in the next world."—*Boston Transcript.*

Hartford, like New York, has a Thirteen Club. This number thirteen business is so rapidly becoming fashionable that soon the number thirteen shoes worn in Chicago will be considered nobby.—*Boston Post.* John Bull believes in that old superstition. He once had thirteen colonies.

There is enough of *Marks*, the lawyer, in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" as usually performed, to satisfy any reasonable demand; but at the Arch Street Opera House, Philadelphia, an audience received a double dose of him during one act. Actors Kensil and Fisher both claimed to have been engaged for the part and they acted it a while in concert.

A characteristic Kansas item in the Leavenworth *Times* reads: "The local editor in the Parsons *Sun* was cow-hided 17 times Tuesday, besides the little incidentals thrown in, in the way of exercises upon his anatomy with boot-toes, all because he printed a complete list of all the young and old men who attended the Rontz female minstrel show, with sundry comments on their actions."

FOR THE LADIES.

The Yonkers Statesman discusses "Women as Wives." The idea seems feasible.—*Norristown Herald.*

"Where are you going in such a hurry?" "Only back into the house a minute, to change my pocketbook." "Change it?" "Yes; I had no idea the day was so hot; I started out with my sealskin pocketbook." —*Le Figaro.*

Twenty-four young women of Nevada City, Cal., mocking the military boys of the place, organized a broom brigade. Their uniform consisted of muslin gowns, trimmed with red calico, jaunty jackets of similar fabrics, and blue caps. Each carried an ordinary broom, made fantastic with bits of red ribbon. The drill is described as delightfully entertaining. On the 12th inst. one of their number was married, and the broom brigade escorting the bride from her father's house to the railway station, the bride's broom, trimmed in mourning goods, being carried reversed at the head of the procession.

"I never did like the Romans," said Mrs. Partington, when seeing the play of "Coriolanus," since I [illegible] some Roman punch for an ice cream and it got into my head. And I came pretty nigh exploding once in trying to light one of Isaac's Roman candles, thinking it was wax. I must say they are a set of fickle-minded creatures, taking the gentleman in the red table-cloth for a counsel, and then going to throw him over the terrapin rock. I am very glad, though, they didn't do it, because I don't see how the play could get along without him, and it would have disappointed so many—" "Stop talking," said a harsh voice behind her. Mrs. Partington looked round at the speaker, who scowled at her with the indignation of two shillings' worth of impaired enjoyment, and she simply saying, "You needn't be so bituminous about it," was silent.

A WILDE SEANCE

Oscar Indulges in a Little Poker.

New York News.

While Capt. Foster was swapping lies with Ned Fry, out at the Cliff House, San Francisco, last week, Oscar drove up with Mr. Lock, and, taking a stained-glass attitude on the balcony, was for some minutes lost in the contemplation of the grand old ocean breaking on the cliffs far down below him.

"How grand the roar of the ocean," he said, dreamily, to the captain.

The Captain was a little taken back, but agreed that it was.

"Would any price be too great for the glory of watching hour by hour, and day by day, through the placid waveless days of Summer and the grand turbulence of the Wintry gale?"

"Fifty a month," said the captain, who, while Oscar sighed unheeded, asked Fry what kind of a canary bird it was, anyhow.

After a time they went to the bar, where Oscar ordered "some milk, fresh from nature's odorous labratory," while the others took a little lemon in theirs. Then Fry and the captain and another gentleman sat down to play "dollar ante."

"What eeze dollar ante?" said Oscar, dreamily, in a mezzo-soprano sigh.

They explained.

"I, too, will fill in the passing day, if I may."

"Of course," and they gave him a seat and chuckled way down in their bronchial tubes.

A great sadness was upon him. Sometimes an unutterable melancholy would fill with dark shadows his dreaming eyes, but he said little—only sighed.

Capt. Foster did not sigh. Several times he might have been heard to say something about dynamite.

Mr. Fry was also a little melancholy, but talked in a different strain, several times saying, limpidly, "—— the luck."

By and by it was Oscar's deal, and he caressed the cards gently and distributed them mournfully, like crumbs at communion.

Everybody went in. The captain took two cards. Fry took one and Oscar one.

"I will contribute a five spot," said the Captain, locating a five-dollar piece in the center of the green.

"It will cost you five more," remarked Mr. Fry dissembling a ten.

"Beshrew me, but I am oppressed with doubt," murmured Oscar. "Could I but penetrate the dark veil of the future—but no, nay, then will I risk all," and he doubtfully and sadly put up his portion.

"Ten harder," said the Captain.

"Ten more than you," remarked Fry.

Oscar knitted his brow. "Verily I am in the vortex, and the o'ershadowing sky is murky, but I must stay. I will—how do you phrase it—call, call on you."

And the Captain joined the merry throng.

"Three aces," said he.

"Full hand," said Fry, proudly, as he showed his cards and reached for the money.

"Too-oo," the poet murmured, as he almost weepingly laid down four deuces.

And when the Captain had flung his cards out of the window and Fry was making the air blue with interjections, Oscar winked his eye audibly, and remarked in his natural frame of mind:

"Now that I remember, gentlemen, we used to indulge in this little recreation at Oxford. Come and take a snifter with me."

Morgan's Wife.

Yonkers Gazette.

Morgan's wife would never go anywhere he wanted her to go and he led a sorry existence in consequence. One day Graham accosted him with: "Morgan, I hear your wife is pretty sick." "Yes, she's pretty low." "That's too bad. Do you think she'll go?" "Sh," as he put his mouth against Graham's ear, "she can't disappoint me any more. She's got to go this time, sure. The doctor told me there was no hope for her."

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

[Delayed Letter.]

IRELAND.

Observing St. Patrick's Day Under Difficulties—More Specimens of Petty Tyranny.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

DUBLIN, March 25.

Considering the depressing circumstances of the country, and the threatening attitude of the police towards the mass of the population, there was wonderful fervor in the celebration of St. Patrick's day—the Irishman's Fourth of July. In Dublin itself matters were tame enough, but not more so than usual on the Irish National festival. The truth is that this City, which is the center of English power in this country, and which is always garrisoned by from 8,000 to 10,000 English soldiers, but seldom makes its conspicuous by National demonstrations. The inhabitants have been too often dragooned for indulging in displays of popular feeling, and they are over-awed by the presence of the large British garrison. The most striking feature of the celebration here was given indoors at a concert given in the famous

ROUND ROOM OF THE ROTUNDA.

The hall was tastefully decorated with Irish National emblems, the Star and Stripes, and suggestive appeals to Irish recollections. For instance, on one side of the stage was a scroll with the words, "Anne Devlin, flogged in 1803," and on the other a corresponding scroll on which appeared "Ellen MacDonagh, bayonetted in 1881." Anne Devlin was the faithful servant of Robert Emmet; she was not only flagellated but half-hanged in the hope of terrifying her into betraying him, but the brutality practiced on her was of no avail—no torture could wring a word from her lips. Ellen MacDonagh was a fine young Mayo girl, who met her death last year under circumstances of a most revolting character. A squad of policemen fired buckshot into a small crowd at a place called Grasshill in County Mayo; the girl, with others, fled before the unexpected and unprovoked fire; in running she stumbled and fell, and while she lay prostrate a brute wearing the constabulary uniform came up, drove six inches of his sword-bayonet into her side, and wounded the unoffending poor creature to death. For this atrocity he has not been made responsible in any way, and never will be by the British authorities—whatever the authorities in another world may have to say to him.

OUTSIDE OF DUBLIN

there were processions in almost every small section of the country. There are not police and military enough in the pay of the British Government to suppress thousands of demonstrations all held at the same time. Some strange devices were resorted to on the occasion, to prevent the celebration in various places. For example, the Sub-Inspector of Police waited on the Rev. Mr. O'Haire, Catholic curate at Shinrove, Kings County, and told him he had a telegram from Dublin Castle ordering that the local band should be prohibited from playing in public on St. Patrick's Day, and that if the members of the band did march out it would be "at their peril"—in other words, that they would expose themselves to a bayonet-charge or a fusilade of buckshot. The clergyman, in consequence of this intimation, warned his congregation at the morning religious service; and the effect of the manuver was that, though the intended procession was stopped, the indignation of the people against the Government was fanned to a fever heat. The wanton outrage on National feeling, it is but natural to expect, will be remembered and resented for a generation at least.

A MILITARY MAGISTRACY.

Of a worse character still was the interference of the police at Thurles, County Tipperary. I do not know whether the readers of the BLADE have been struck by the frequency with which Colonels, Majors, and Captains appear in my letters in the capacity of Paid Magistrates. Every new addition made to the stipendiary magistracy for the last two years was an army officer; and most people will think that this did not happen by accident. A Colonel Miller was recently appointed over the Thurles district. He issued a mandate against bands playing on St. Patrick's Day in that town, and to aid him in enforcing this senseless but irritating order, he had a detachment of the Ninth Regiment brought into the place to reinforce his hundred or so of armed constabulary. The bands did not play in the street, but retired to the private grounds of the diocesan college and there discoursed as sweet strains as they knew how. A large crowd assembled, and cheers were given for the Land League and the suspects, while groans for Chief Secretary Forster and coercion were hearty and frequent. Col. Miller understood too well the duty expected of him by his employers to permit these harmless ebullitions of popular feeling to go on unchecked; therefore, he pushed a large force of police into the midst of the crowd, and made a brief harangue, in which he said he was there "endeavoring to keep law and order." Observe that up to that time no law had been broken, and no disorderly conduct had occurred. But here it would appear that some mischievous urchin in the crowd, resenting the military magistrate's uncalled for and provoking interference, threw a stone in his direction, for he was heard to call out: "If another stone be thrown I'll give orders to the police to charge the crowd." Fancy a man threatening to bayonet men, women and children in a peaceful gathering if a pebble were flung by a thoughtless lad!

BUT THE THREAT WAS NO IDLE ONE,

for men, and women, too, have been bayoneted and shot during the last 12 months, in precisely similar circumstances. Fortunately the people behaved with calmness on this occasion, and no excuse for the charge was furnished. As for Col. Miller, he headed 100 of his force and followed to the railway station some of the bands going home by the cars. While they were awaiting the arrival of the train at the station they were about to recommence "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning," but the bold Colonel would not listen to the lively tune, and by another threat prevented it from being heard even inside the station. Such is the police authority in Ireland.

Do not fancy that these are isolated or exceptional cases. Wherever police and military can be gathered in sufficient numbers to overawe the people, overbearing conduct on the part of those in command is the rule. On Patrick's Day a collision was avoided between a large armed force lying outside Carrick-on-Shannon, and a popular procession which was approaching it by the processionists turning off another way when the scarlet coats of the soldiery caught their eyes. The police created a riot at Dunmanway, County Cork, on the same day, and then arrested a number of people. But the lengths to which the system of interference with the rights of the population is carried can perhaps be best exemplified by one striking instance which I will briefly treat. The Kilrosanty Ladies' Land League organized a subscription ball on a large scale for St. Patrick's night, the proceeds of the entertainment to be devoted to the fund raised for the support of the political prisoners. As over 1,000 tickets had been sold, no building in that rural neighborhood could nearly afford the necessary accommodation for so large a number, and therefore the ball was held in a field lent for the occasion, tents being erected for the dancers. The field was of course private property; hence no one had a right to enter save ticket holders. But the constabulary here are privileged deadheads, and not only the police of Kilrosanty, but the police of the district for miles around, came to the ball as uninvited guests, forced their way in, and swaggered around the field with rifles on their shoulders in the midst of the scene of peaceful enjoyment until the dancing was over and the assemblage broke up. A fact like this needs no comment.

A MUCH PLEASANTER

Patrick's Day item than any of the foregoing may fitly wind up my references to the celebration of the Irish national festival. At Maghera, which was the center of a district cursed of old by the sectarian feuds which the Orange Society so largely helped to keep alive, the celebration of the anniversary took a practically benevolent turn. Sons tenants had been evicted in the district; the Ladies' Land League sent down frame houses for them by rail; and on Patrick's Day a crowd of neighboring tenant-farmers, with about 50 horses and carts, came to Maghera Station, loaded the carts with the various sections of the houses, formed a procession headed by a brass band, and bore off the shelter for the evicted to the proper destination, where the dwellings were soon fit to receive those for whom they were intended. Episcopalian, Presbyterian and Catholic all joined hands in this charitable work, thanks to the teachings of the much maligned Land League. Incidents like this are to me the most hopeful signs that Ireland will come out of her present troubles much better than when she fell into them. Disunion was her bane formerly, but there is now downright union among the overwhelming majority of the inhabitants, and sectarian strife, if not actually dead and gone, has unquestionably lost the fierceness and bitterness which were were wont to characterize it here up to quite a recent period.

CAPT. L'ESTRANGE.

In a former letter, I mentioned the application of Mr. Boylan, schoolmaster at Castlejordan, Kings County, for an official inquiry regarding a notorious interview between himself and Capt. L'Estrange. I must refer to the affair again, because it this week received a development surprising even to me—and I am not easily surprised now at anything the British authorities may do in Ireland. This L'Estrange is one of the stipendiary magistrates. He was previously a Captain in the British army. He is undoubtedly the most ruffianly of all the military Justices of the Peace—and that is saying a great deal indeed. In the public streets he has spoken of the women connected with the Land League in terms with which I dare not sully your columns, and that is but one of many acts of scoundrelism published concerning him and never denied. He rushed into Mr. Boylan's school one day, a couple of months ago, shouting: "Where's the master? Where's the master?" The schoolmaster, in much astonishment at this rude behavior, came forward. He happened to be wearing his hat the moment. L'Estrange exclaimed: "How dare you, sir, keep on your hat in the presence of a gentleman?" Mr. Boylan answered, with a proper sense of the dignity of his calling as an instructor of youth, "If you are a gentleman, sir, you ought to conduct yourself as such." L'Estrange had been followed into the schoolroom by a military officer and a couple of policemen. To one of the latter he gave the command, "Knock off that fellow's hat." It was obeyed. The schoolmaster, though indignant at the insult thus offered to him in the presence of his pupils, knew better than to resent it in any way. He contented himself, therefore, with quietly stooping, picking his hat off the floor, and placing it again on his head. Another command to the policeman, and Mr. Boylan's head-gear again struck the floor, where he allowed it to remain from a sense of sheer impotence. I will not go through the details of the interview. Suffice it to say that what has been narrated is a fair sample of the whole. The schoolmaster in a public letter to Chief Secretary Forster respectfully requested an investigation into the matter, lest the Board of National Education in Ireland, under whom whom he holds his post, should visit him with punishment for disrespectful behavior to the magisterial potentate L'Estrange, and not only deprive him of the employment which he had given 27 years' meritorious service, but shut him out from employment in any other public school. I should have mentioned that Mr. Boylan's anxiety on this score was raised by a threat of L'Estrange to report him to the Board. The subject was brought before Parliament by one of the Irish members immediately after the publication of ehe schoolmaster's letter, and Mr. Forster promised that an independent inquiry into the circumstances should be held. Now mark the sequel! On Thursday last, instead of the independent inquiry so promised, a School Inspector of the Board of National Education, arrived at Castlejordan "to hold an inquiry into an accusation made against Mr. James Boylan, National school teacher, of discourtesy to Capt. L'Estrange, the Resident Magistrate, Tullamore." The title "Resident Magistrate," I may observe, is the one officially given to paid magistrates. It is, if I may say so, an English bull; for the unpaid Justices invariably have fixed residences in the Districts for which they are appointed, while the so-called "resident" ones, who are paid, are shifted from place to place at the convenience of their employers.

SMOTHERING AN INVESTIGATION.

To return to Mr. Boylan's case, however. The Board's inspector refused to let the inquiry be public. Reporters for the press who presented themselves were refused admission. The schoolmaster was denied the benefit of legal assistance. Finally, the evidence given would not be taken on oath. Thus was the inquest held—with closed doors, without the aid of lawyers, and on unsworn testimony given before a mere School Inspector. If Mr. Boylan can pass unscathed through this rascally ordeal, knowing what I know of British officialdom, another surprise is in store for me.

Readers of my letters must be unobservant if they have not discovered for themselves a settled system of arbitrariness—an easy assumption of authority beyond and above the law—in the acts of all the people placed in positions of authority by the British Government in Ireland. Another glaring instance of this arbitrariness was revealed this week. Judge Fitzgerald was trying one Peter Dunn on a charge of manslaughter at Maryborough, Queen's County. Peter Dunn's neighbors held him in high respect, did not believe it possible that he could commit such a crime, and applauded in Court when the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty." I made some prety strong, but I think well-warranted observations about this Judge Fitzgerald recently; yet I fear they will hardly prepare the reader for what I am going to relate. He disapproved of applause in Court, for which I do not blame him in the least, but his way of reproving it I consider simply infamous: "In consequence of that display," he said, "I will order the prisoner to be kept in custody to-night." That is to say this most unjust Judge, this second Daniel, still further punished a man who had already undergone an unjust incarceration, and the additional punishment, like the previous one, was inflicted, not because of any fault of the unfortunate prisoner, but because of the fault of others. Fitzgerald, however, did not stop there. He went on to say: "If there is any such conduct in this County again I will keep all the prisoners in custody until the close of the Assizes." Of course he meant only the prisoners who had been duly acquitted after trial. But could anything be more monstrous than such an assumption of power to imprison people at his own whim on the part of a Judge? He has not the slightest warrant in law for the assumption; in fact, if he attempted to do the same thing in England he would be deprived of his ermine very speedily. In Ireland, however, he can outstep his authority as much as he may choose with impunity. Really, when I see such doings going on under my eyes I find it very difficult to express myself in temperate language. I may add that there need be no doubt concerning Fitzgerald's views; they were brought before the London Parliament last Thursday night, and could not be denied or verbally altered.

THE "WAR ON THE WOMEN,"

as it is called here, has been resumed. Mrs. Moore, a very eloquent and able woman indeed, has been summoned to appear before the notorious Henry A. Blake, "Resident Magistrate," to answer to the charge of having established a new branch of the Ladies' Land League. It must strike anyone as grossly inconsistent to admit that the Ladies' League and all its branches are lawful, while accusing a lady who founded a new branch is doing an unlawful act; yet this is actually the position in which the administration stands. The object of the summons is to deter either Mrs. Moore or any other from extending the benevolent ladies' organization which has achieved such a wondrous amount of charitable work. She will be held to bail "for good behavior," I fancy, and will be sent to jail in the now usual way for refusing to find it—"not as a punishment," you understand, but as a kind of legal pleasantry conceived by the lamented English monarch, Edward of humorous memory.

The summoning of Mrs. Moore is not the only sign of the renewal of the war. The ladies of Kiltulla (County Galway) branch of the League were dispersed and hustled out of their meeting-room by the police, Sunday before last; but I am happy to say they met again last Sunday, not in the least terrorized. At Citclonfort four policemen burst open a door which was fastened inside by a bolt, and endeavored to seize the minute-book of the ladies' committee, but were foiled by the resolution of their feminine opponents. Policemen in many other places obtruded themselves on meetings of Ladies' League branches, as at Charleville, Ballinglough, Cloone, Callan, Waterford, and Monasterevan, and made a great show of taking down names of those present for prosecution. This is truly a pitiful course, and I would even say a childish one. Detectives are lounging day and night about the door of the central offices in Sackville street, in this City, noting who goes in and comes out; but they never interfere with the proceedings of the score or so of young women inside who act as clerks, accountants, and so forth. All the efforts of the police are directed against the local branches, whose members send up to the central offices reports of evictions. Coercion Act arrests, and the like, and also distribute the relief sent down from the central offices to the families of evicted tenants and political prisoners. It would look badly in the eyes of the civilized world to suppress a charitable organization such as the Ladies' League is; yet while the Irish tenants know they have it at their backs they are willing to face their once overmastering terror, eviction, rather than sink back into the sickening slavery from which the Land League rescued them. In this strait the Government seeks to terrorize the members of rural branches into abandonment of their beneficent labors—up to the present, I am glad to say, without success.

A PECULIAR SCENE

was witnessed in this City early on last Thursday morning. Policemen in uniform and out of it, lined the streets from the Westland Row Railway Station to Dublin Castle. The cause of the unusual pageant was the expected arrival of Chief Secretary Forster from London, where he had been attending Parliament. The police were there, not for a welcoming greeting, but by way of precaution. Mr. Forster drove through the rows of protectors to the safe shelter of the Castle, and the police vanished from the scene. I have not the slightest doubt that he could walk unmolested the whole way if not a policeman were visible; for I have noticed, as many others have done, that the Irish resort to violence rather on those who they think have betrayed them, rather than open foes. But an entry as this of Mr. Forster's into the capital city of the country he governs—or misgoverns—shows a suggestive consciousness of how little cause for love the Irish people have had either of himself or the rule he represents.

RECENT LITERATURE.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES.

The contents of the quarterly issue of April is comprehensive and varied. It is so extended that we have not space to give the whole list, but the following comprises some of the leading articles: "On Fractures of the Skull," by John A. Lidell A. M., M. D.; "Ovariotomy," by George J. Englemann, M. D.; "Progress of Obstetrical Surgery," by Robert P. Harris, A. M., M. D.; "True Aneurism of the Brochial Artery Cured by Compression," by L. Emmett Holt, A. M.; "On the Physics of Anasthetics," by Wm. H. Green, M. D.; "Acute Glaucoma Induced by Duboisia," by Albert G. Heyl, M. D.; "Military Surgery of the Femur," by John V. Hoff, A. M., M. D.; "Is the Ovarian Cell Pathognomonic?" by W. A. Edwards, M. D.; "A Bandage for the Treatment of Varicocele," by Royal Whiteman; "Case of Mastoid Abscess," by D. W. Prentiss, A. M., M. D.; "What Constitutes In-sufficiency of the Internal Recti Muscles?" by Samuel Theobold, M. D.

FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY.

The excellence of the May number of this magazine is so pronounced that it can scarcely fail to increase its already great popularity. So abundant are the good things, that space will only permit us to glance at the contents "Giuseppe Garibaldi," "Inside Kairwan," "The Making of Tapestry," "Egypt," etc., etc., are profusely illustrated, and are the contributions of some of our best writers. In the department of fiction are a new serial, "The Letter 'S'; Or, The Jocelyn Sin"; "Ethel," a charming story by Spencer W. Cono; "Mrs Desmond's Ambition"; "Miss Henderson's Ring," by D. Ker; "The Last Quarrel," etc., etc. There are interesting articles by C. F. Gordon Cumming, G. Manville Fenn, Dr. Andrew Wilson, Robert James Mann, etc.; some exquisite poems by favorite authors, many of them beautifully illustrated; and a large number of brief articles paragraphs, anecdotes, etc., etc. The price of a number is only 25 cents; the yearly subscription $3, sent postpaid. Address, Frank Leslie, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

This always excellent magazine seems to improve in flavor with every number, and one grows as anxious for its appearance as for a good dinner when the appetite is keen and vigorous. The issue for May is full of good things for which it would be hard to single out a few for especial commendation. The table of contents will give an idea to the reader of what is in store for him. It is as follows: "Two on a Tower," by Thomas Hardy; "Mad River in the White Mountains," by Henry W. Longfellow; "The Arrival of Man in Europe," by John Fiske; "Aunty Lane," by H. H.; "Old Fort Chartres," by Edward G. Mason; "Doctor Zay," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps; "Sage or Poet," by Edith M. Thomas; "Progress in Agriculture by Education and Government Aid," by Eugene W. Hilgard; "The House of a Merchant Prince," by William Henry Bishop; "Studies in the South," "Evolution of Magic," by Elizabeth Robins; "The French Panic," by J. Laurence Laughlin; "The Divine Right of Kings," by Mary W. Plummer; "Renan's Marcus Aurelius," "The Contributor's Club," "and Books of the Month."

A Novel Entertainment.

Mr. Arthur is to be entertained this week by the "State in Schuylkill" Club of Philadelphia, and will be expected to roll up his sleeves, put on a linen apron and assist in preparing his own dinner. *The Record*, of Philadelphia, says that it has been nearly a century since a President of the United States has done precisely the same thing at the Old Castle of the "State in Schuylkill," Mr. Arthur's only Presidential predecessor as a guest of the club having been George Washington. Among those who will accompany the President as guests of the club will be Attorney-General Brewster, Secretary Frelinghuysen, Gov. Hoyt, Chief-Justice Waite and Chief-Justice Sharswood. All of the guests will be governed during their visit to the club by the rules which have been established for 150 years, and which are never suspended. Thus all of the gentlemen who attend will be compelled to assist in the preparation of the dinner, and will be under the supreme command of the caterer of the day until the meal has been prepared and put on the table. There will be no state whatever, except that of the State in Schuylkill, observed during the entire afternoon; no servants of any kind or other persons will be allowed on the grounds, and even the dishes, which are those which have been in use for more than a hundred years, will be washed by the members and their guests.

Getting Home.

New York Tribune.

The steamer got in from her ocean voyage about midnight, and in the early morning, as she lay at anchor off Staten Island, the pilot came on deck and favored the passengers with fragments of conversation. He was a stout, deliberate and circumspect man, of slow speech and few words, as a pilot ought to be, and his manner gave one the impression that he would not commit himself to any statement unless he was sure of it. He said that he had not intended to cross the bar until the tide rose, but when he reached Sandy Hook the ship was just jumping through the water—good 17 knots—knew she'd leap over the shallow places—so he let her go. Having made this remark with great composure he gravely mounted the bridge and the order was given to weigh anchor. The steeples and towers of the City began to shine in the sunrise, but nothing gave the American passengers so lively a realization of being at home as this characteristic story of jumping a steamship of 5,000 tons over Sandy Hook bar.

A Widow's Ruse.

A young, rich, and handsome widow in London, with plenty of animal spirits, and in want of innocent amusement, hit on the original plan of inscribing her name on the books of a matrimonial agency as a wealthy but blind candidate for matrimony. The number of suitors was legion, and the charming widow amused herself to her heart's content. Some came in shabby clothes, some stretched themselves at full length on the sofa and made themselves quite at home, but spoke in tones of the deepest affection. The charming widow, was however, soon obliged to cut the joke short, for one of her suitors, after annexing a pair of candlesticks, introduced a bunch of long fingers into her pocket and abstracted her purse.

A Buffalo Hunt.

New York Tribune.

The "buffalo hunt" in which the two sons of the Prince of Wales were indulged at Ceylon recently, was a painful absurdity. It was forbidden that the two burly boys should run any risk of injury, so a tame buffalo was turned out, and after being chased by dogs was shot down by one of the princes—a most ignoble piece of butchery. This reminds a London writer of a bear hunt which occurred in Sweden years ago. A royal prince had to be entertained, and so a bear hunt was got up for him. At last the animal was circumvented. The prince raised his gun to fire; the bear began to dance. It was a tame one, which had been bought of its showman and turned out.

A Telling Law.

Mr. Charles Law, jr., in conversation with one of our representatives, recently said: "I have been a sufferer from rheumatism and neuralgia for the past 10 years, and tried all kinds of remedies. Having heard so much about St. Jacobs Oil I tried a bottle and found it truly wonderful.—*Pottstown (Pa.) Ledger.*

For the BLADE.

THE GREAT EGYPTIAN PYRAMID

A MONOGRAPH.

BY J. RALSTON SKINNER.

[Copyright by J. Ralston Skinner, 1882.]

XII.

Thus the surroundings of this pyramid, its measures and their bearings, have been set forth in as comprehensive and yet as brief a scope as possible. It has been seen that we become much more interested in this structure as it has relation to us to-day, than as it existed 4,000 years ago. We not only gather from it the origin of our higher mathematics, but also of our British measures and their astronomical properties. Herschel had observed the peculiar fittingness of these measures to astronomical admeasurements, but remarked that he could give no idea why it was so. Kepler discovered a fragment of law, that astronomical shapes had to do with the times and mean distances of the planets, and it is now known as "Kepler's law." But here, in this pyramid, we see an enlargement of that law. Mr. John A. Parker discovered by means of this *pi* value of 6,561 to 20,612 a mode of measure of what is called the secular variation of the magnetic needle. Had Herschel known of this modulus he would have found the reason for the fittingness of the British measures to the heavens and the earth. All this shows conclusively, the value of this *pi* modulous of measure, and its uses. It is as important in matters of religion. We must recollect that religion as taught separates herself from Nature, as something apart from it. This seems to be wrong teaching, for as we are of necessity, to judge of the rightness of *all* things mental, moral and physical by the use of our senses, so we must derive all our understanding of a Divine Being from the workings of nature around us. Beyond this we can not go, try as we may. To try to do otherwise, is simply to bewilder the mind, in a set of delusive transcendentalisms, which will never bear the test of truthful plain criticisms. God must be known by his works, and so far as man is concerned, he can learn of Him in no other way, and by no other possible mode. Thus it is, that a thoughtful man will be apt to find truer ideas of a divine being at the work-bench, in the midst of mechinery, at the plough, in the harvest, on the water, or in the fields, than by the most intense study of all attempts to teach of such a being, outside the realities of things.

But, in final conclusion, we have a lesson taught us in this great monument, which is of immediate use, and of the greatest moment. No other nation on earth possesses these ancient measures, founded as they have been shown to be, but the English speaking race. The possession of these measures and the system to which they belong, is of that race which is colonizing all the desert places of the earth, and whose language is becoming more extended than any other, over the face of the globe. It is a dominating race, in all the practical things of the world, and is behind none other in mechanical nor scientific attainments. Such a nation should never subordinate itself to any other in any matter, unnecessarily characterizing that other nation as the mentally superior; and especially in matters of such vital importance as standards of measure and weight certainly are. The fact of mere outward prosperity, of the possession of great commerce and wealth, may be very temporary; and at any rate is much less desirable and ennobling to a nation, than to be possessed of such a learning in all things as to become the teacher of all mankind. Rome was very great, but of a brutal, undesirable greatness. Egypt was great as a teacher. The Hebrews were greater than all, in being the race chosen to preserve for us that greatest treasure, the Holy Word.

We should certainly have some pride in the possession of a system of greater excellence, as to measures and weights, than belongs to any other Nation. Such being the case, other Nations should come to us to obtain standards for measuring use, rather than that we should go to them. Nothing could be more pernicious, cause greater confusion, lead to more errors, than for the English speaking people to adopt the French system of measures, which is being so eagerly and persistently urged. It has nothing in itself to be commended, which ours has not. Their measures were acknowledgedly founded upon error, and the only claim for them to supersede the measures of any other country is the need among Nations of a common universal measure, and that theirs has already been adopted by some European and South American Governments, in addition to France herself. It would indeed be a matter of stupid folly to abandon a most precious and most wonderful heritage such as the English speaking people have, in their system of measures, for that queer jumble of the French. If the world wants a universal common measure, let British system be adopted, with any other based upon it, which may be desirable, for in doing so the only system will be preserved which is founded upon eternal truths in geometry and nature.

This matter of the preservation of our measures is one which appeals to every practical man in the country—to the farmer on his farm, to the workman at his bench, to the dealer in dry goods, groceries, or lumber, to the mechanic, the architect and the engineer. It is a matter that so welds itself into the very natural being of our citizens that it is imperative that no change in our weights and measures should be in any other manner attempted than by leaving the question for approval or disapproval to the very voice and individual will of the people. No representative man has the right to act in this matter unless by the directly expressed wish of his constituents. Every attempt of the kind is unjust, not to say impolitic. The people should be widely advised that the most strenuous and persistent efforts are being very quietly made to work, by law, the abandonment of our system of weights and measures, by effecting that end upon the people, through the legislative branches of the Government; first, by permissive use, and then this is to be followed up by compulsory adoption of the French system. The effort has not even the apology of being made by practical men; but by professors in colleges, and men utterly unfit to pronounce upon such a matter. To seek to work so great a change, by a kind of surprise movement, or a series of acts, hoping, however awkward and damaging its adoption will prove, that the parties to be so imposed upon without consultation will finally become reconciled to it, is worse than stupid; it would be working a most flagrant outrage, by mere agents, upon their masters and employers.

A society has been organized in the City of Cleveland, by the personal exertions of Mr. Charles Latimer, its leading spirit, for now over a year, whose end and object it is to make widely known to the working people of the country, the great wrong that is being sought to be imposed upon them. Such a society should be supported in every way possible, by auxiliary movements, by societies, and by individuals, by protests of Congressional Districts made to their Representatives; in short, by every mode available to every practical man in the country.

To show under such circumstances, that our measures belong to a perfect system founded on geometry and numbers, and that so far from being modern they are 4,000 years old, as well as essentially related to the old Hebrew and Egyptian cubits, is matter of very great moment, and should be of such universal interest as to make a series of articles such as these, not only bearable but very welcome,—and so the writer hopes they will prove to be.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

A Necessity.

Dr. C. O. Files, Portland, Me., says: "Of all the samples of medicine sent me during the past dozen years, it is the only one I have ever found which has become a necessity in my own household.

The Howe Scales have all the latest improvements. It is true economy to buy the best. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago.

THE NEW CHURCH CHOIR.

BY W. A. OGDEN.

I went to church the other day
  To hear the new choir sing;
But la! 'twas jus' the same ole' song
  As sure as anything.
They sung a piece for openin'
  In operatic style—
I dunno what they called the thing,
  But know it made me smile;
Fur 'Mandy Peters pitched the tune
  A little bit too high,
An' when they tried the upper notes
  I thot'n my soul I'd die!
'Twas like an ole' steam engin'
  On an up-grade, greasy track,
For when they cum to "Praise the Lord"
  The music didn't whack.
So there I sot and giggled,
  I did, upon my word,
Right out in church, in broad daylight,
  So't everybody heard
An' turned aroun' an' looked at me;
  It made me sort o' 'shamed,
But then, to hear such stuff in church,
  Can any one be blamed
For laffin' at 'em? I think not,
  An' so I didn't care,
Nor neither did I bend a knee
  When others bowed in prayer,
But jes' sot thar an' looked at 'em,
  An' had my spec's on too,
An' didn't peep out through my hands
  As some good people do.

Well, thar they set, an' snickered,
  An' whispered durin' prayer,
An' passed aroun' the candy,
  An' eat it, then an' thar.
They winked, an' motioned back an' forth,
  An' told each other jokes,
An' acted more like fools to me,
  Than good religious folks.
But all of 'em b'long to church,
  Are in "good standin'" too.
They dance a little now an' then
  I'm told: well, if they do,
They pay their "dues," the Elders say,
  An' they don't drink, nor swear,
An' so they're 'bout as good I s'pose
  As most of church folks are.

Well, well, this modern notion
  Of Christian etiket,
Is hard fur me to understan';
  'Tis not like that He set,
Nor Peter, nor Bartholomew,
  Nor Paul, nor Luke, nor John,
Nor Silas, so I think it will
  Not do to lean upon.
Fur when the Lord shall summon them
  To stan' before His face,
They'll wear a sort o' sneak-dog look,
  Without a speck o' grace;
They'll not be passin' candy *there*,
  Nor lookin' roun' to see
If Christ, the Jedge, is watchin' 'em
  As I was, but they'll be
A tellin' what they've done fur Him,
  'Bout "castin' out" an' so,
But that won't do 'em any good,
  For truth "will up," you know.
An' so they may not hear the words
  "Well done" be said of them,
They'll wish, no doubt, when it's too late,
  They'd "Tetched His garment's hem."
They'll wish they hadn't danced, I guess,
  While Jesus' name they bear,
They'll wish they hadn't snickered out
  In church, in time o' prayer.
They'll wish their "Praise the Lord" had been
  The genuine, you see,
That they mout hear Him say o' them
  "My blessed, come to me."
Oh, that'll be a sorry time
  Fur most o' choirs I s'pect,
Fur thar some haughty hopes o' heav'n
  Will sartinly be wrecked;
An' not alone will members of
  A voluntary choir
Be smellin' red-hot brim-stone,
  An' be dredin' Satan's fire,
Fur preachers too, and members, there,
  Will quake in awful fear,
'Bout what the Jedge will say o' them
  Where all the world kin hear.
Fur don't the Bible plainly say
  "False prophets shall arise,"
An' many will go arter them
  Who think they're mighty wise.
An' so I think it's better that
  We pattern arter Him,
Instead o' follerin' arter
  Each new apostle's whim,
An' don't it say "The Lord is in
  His holy temple," too?
Then why do people make a show
  Of all they hev an' do?
Pretendin' to be praisin' God
  In songs an' garments loud!
They can't deceive the Jedge, my friend,
  But may deceive the crowd,
An' so I think it's better, that
  We worship Christ, you know,
In meekness an' humility,
  Instead o' makin' show.

LIKE THEM ALL.

The Youth Certain That He Could Be a Journalist.

Brooklyn Eagle.

"If you have a few moments to spare I should like to talk to you on a little matter concerning myself," said a rather sedate looking young man, stepping into the managing editor's room.

"Certainly," said the editor, pushing his chair back, and looking attentively at his visitor.

"You see I belong to the profession—"

"You'll find the dramatic editor—"

"Oh, no, not that profession," said the youth, "It's your profession. I'm a journalist, and I didn't know but what you might be in want of more people."

"Well, we are not particularly anxious to take on any new people just at present," said the editor, "But what department of journalism have you been engaged in? Any branch you are familiar with?"

"Well, no," said the youth, twirling his hat a little nervously, "But I'm willing to take up about anything."

"I suppose you are pretty well posted then," said the editor. "How are you on politics? Just give me your views on the present condition of State politics for example."

"I havn't read much about politics lately," said the youth, growing still more nervous, "I've read three or four books on political economy, though."

"Then perhaps you can give me your views on the effect of Chinese labor on the white workingmen of California. Supposing you were going to write an editorial on that subject, what ground would you take?"

"Well, I—that is, I never looked up that matter, you know," said the youth, growing more and more uneasy.

"Then you don't think you could give us a leader upon the effect of Chinese labor in the United States?" said the editor, smiling rather coldly, and tapping the desk with his pen."

"Well, no; but I'm willing to take up most anything," said the youth.

"Oh, you are willing?" said the editor. "Well, that's at least one point in your favor. Now, how are you on city affairs? I suppose you are good at news gathering, if you are, as you state, a journalist?"

"I think I will be—ahem—after a while," said the youth.

"Well, you just come in 'after a while' and we may consider your case further," said the editor, dipping his pen in the ink as the youth backed out.

Horace Porter.

Gath, in Cincinnati Enquirer.

Horace Porter is the almost invariable accompaniment of Chauncey Depew to dinners. He is the son of a Governor of Pennsylvania, and was born at Harrisburg. Being educated at West Point, he distinguished himself as an artillery officer at the siege of Fort Pulaski; whereupon Gen. Grant, who was in want of good artillery officers to bombard Vicksburg, sent for Porter, and put him on his staff. He became the President's Secretary at the White House. George M. Pullman, appreciating his wit, sharp sense and social power, made him Vice President of the Pullman Company; and he is also President of the new railroad which is going from New York City to Buffalo by the west shore of the Hudson River. Porter has much improved since he cut politics, and takes a wider view of men's prejudices and differences. He is a rather lean man, with a warm color in his cheeks, dark brown hair, and a little red tinge about his mustache. He has no very great proportion of brain, and would hardly pass for an intellectual-looking man, though he has a neat, trim style. He has a fancy for anecdotes, and picks them up from every source attainable and judges them shrewdly, throwing away those which will not be useful and keeping others which he can tell to advantage. He has a fine memory and considerable powers of mimicry, and though he has not much style at recitation, using some hesitation in his voice and coughing nervously at points, there is a drollery in him which moves to mirth. He can imitate both a Dutchman and an Irishman very well. There is a little of the poet in him besides, and when he has given off a score of queer puns and passing hits is apt to lanch into an apostrophe which has genuine feeling and character.

Temperance Lesson.

Whitehall Times.

A Whitehall gentleman viewing the St. Patrick procession in New York, overheard a footman say: "Bedad! the whisky sellers roides the horses, but the whisky drinkers goes a-fut."

Any physician who is acquainted with it's properties will say that Glenn's Sulphur Soap is a reliable remedy for local skin diseases.

THE CHINESE BILL

As Passed by Both Houses of Congress, and Now Awaiting the President's Signature.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Following is the text of the Chinese bill as passed by the Senate Friday, and amendments concurred in by the House yesterday:

An act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to the Chinese.

WHEREAS, In the opinion of the Government of the United States, the coming of Chinese laborers to this country endangers the good order of certain localities within the territory thereof; therefore

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the expiration of 90 days next after the expiration of this act, and until the expiration of 10 years after the passage of this act, the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States be and the same is hereby suspended; and during such suspension it shall not be lawful for any Chinese laborer to come, or having so come after the expiration of said 90 days, to remain within the United States.

Sec. 2. That the master of any vessel who shall knowingly bring within the United States on such vessel and land or permit to be landed, any Chinese laborer from any foreign port or place, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than $500 for each and every such Chinese laborer so brought, and may also be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year.

Sec. 3. That the two foregoing sections shall not apply to Chinese laborers who were in the United States on the 17th day of November, 1880, or who shall have come into the same before the expiration of 90 days next after the passage of this act, and who shall produce to such master before going on board such vessel, and shall produce to the collector of the port in the United States at which such vessel shall arrive, the evidence hereinafter in this act required of his being one of the laborers in this section mentioned; nor shall the two foregoing sections apply to the case of any master whose vessel, being bound to a port not within the United States, shall come within the jurisdiction of the United States, by reason of being in distress or stress of weather, or touching at any port of the United States on its voyage to any foreign port or place; provided, that all Chinese laborers brought on such vessel shall depart with the vessel on leaving port.

Sec. 4. That for the purpose of properly identifying Chinese laborers who were in the United States on the 18th day of November, 1880, or who shall come into the same before the expiration of 90 days next after the passage of this act, and in order to furnish them with the proper evidence of their right to go from and come to the United States of their free will and accord, as provided by the treaty between the United States and China, dated Nov. 17, 1880, the Collector of Customs of the District from which any such Chinese laborer shall depart from the United States shall, in person or by deputy, go on board each vessel having on board any such Chinese laborer and cleared or about to sail from his district for a foreign port, and on such vessel make a list of all such Chinese laborers, which shall be entered in registry books to be kept for that purpose, in which shall be stated the name, age, occupation, last place of residence, physical marks or peculiarities, and all facts necessary for the identification of each of such Chinese laborers, which books shall be safely kept in the Custom House; and every such Chinese laborer so departing from the United States, shall be entitled to, and shall receive, free of any charge or cost upon application therefor, from the Collector or his deputy, at the time such list is taken, a certificate signed by the Collector or his deputy, and attested by his seal of office, in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, which certificate shall contain a statement of the name, age, occupation, last place of residence, personal description, and facts of identification of the Chinese laborer to whom the certificate is issued, corresponding with the said list and registry in all particulars. In case any Chinese laborer, after having received such certificate, shall leave such vessel before her departure, he shall deliver his certificate to the master of the vessel, and if such Chinese laborer shall fail to return to such vessel before her departure from port, the certificate shall be delivered by the master to the Collector of Customs for cancellation. The certificate herein provided for shall entitle the Chinese laborer to whom the same is issued to return to and reenter the United States upon producing and delivering the same to the Collector of Customs of the District at which Chinese laborers shall seek to reenter, and upon delivery of such certificate by such Chinese laborer to the Collector of Customs at the time of reentry in the United States, said Collector shall cause the same to be filed in the Custom House and duly canceled.

Sec. 5. That any Chinese laborers mentioned in section 4 of this act, being in the United States, and desiring to depart from the United States by land, shall have the right to demand and receive, free of charge or cost, a certificate of identification similar to that provided for in section 4 of this act to be issued to such Chinese laborers as may desire to leave the United States by water; and it is hereby made the duty of the Collector of Customs of the district next adjoining the foreign country to which the said Chinese laborer desires to go, to issue such certificate, free of charge or cost, upon application by such Chinese laborer, and to enter the same upon the registry-books to be kept by him for the purpose, as provided for in section 4 of this act.

Sec. 6. That, in order to the faithful execution of articles 1 and 2 of the treaty in this act before mentioned, every Chinese person other than a laborer who may be entitled by said treaty and this act to come within the United States, and who shall be about to come to the United States shall be identified as so entitled by the Chinese Government in each case, such identity to be evidenced by a certificate issued under the authority of said Government, which certificate shall be in the English language, or, if not in the English language, accompanied by a translation into English stating such right to come, and which certificate shall state the name, title or official rank, if any, the age, height and all physical peculiarities, former and present occupation or profession, and place of residence in China of the person to whom the certificate is issued, and that such person is entitled, conformably to the treaty in this act mentioned, to come within the United States. Such certificate shall be prima facia evidence of the facts set forth therein, and shall be produced to the Collector of Customs, or his deputy, of the port in the district of the United States at which the person named therein shall arrive.

Sec. 7. That any person who shall knowingly and falsely alter or substitute any name for the name written in such certificate, or forge any such certificate, or knowingly utter any forged or fraudulent certificate, or falsely personate any person named in any such certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding $1,000 and be imprisoned in a penitentiary for a term of not more than five years.

Sec. 8. That the master of any vessel arriving in the United States from any foreign port or place shall at the same time he delivers a manifest of the cargo, and if there be no cargo, then at the time of making a report of the entry of the vessel pursuant to law, in addition to the other matter required to be reported and before landing or permitting to land any Chinese passengers, deliver and report to the Collector of Customs of the District in which such vessel shall have arrived, a separate list of all Chinese passengers taken on board his vessel at any foreign port or place and all such passengers on board the vessel at that time. Such list shall show the names of such passengers (and if accredited officers of the Chinese Government traveling on the business of that Government or their servants, with a note of such facts), and the names and other particulars, as shown by their respective certificates; and such list shall be sworn to by the master in the manner required by law in relation to the manifest of the cargo. Any wilfull refusal or neglect of any such master to comply with the provisions of this section shall incur the same penalties and forfeiture as are provided for a refusal or neglect to report and deliver a manifest of the cargo.

Sec. 9. That before any Chinese passengers are landed from any such vessel the Collector, or his Deputy, shall proceed to examine such passengers, comparing the certificates with the list and with the passengers, and no passenger shall be allowed to land in the United States from such vessel in violation of law.

Sec. 10. That every vessel whose master shall knowingly violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed forfeited to the United States, and shall be liable to seizure and condemnation in any district of the United States into which such vessel may enter, or in which she may be found.

Sec 11. That any person who shall knowingly bring into or cause to be brought to the United States by land, or who shall knowingly aid or abet the same, or aid or abet the landing in the United States, from any vessel, of any Chinese person not lawfully entitled to enter the United States, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof be fined in a sum not exceeding $1,000 and imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year.

Sec. 12. That no Chinese person shall be permitted to enter the United States by land without producing to the proper officer of customs the certificate in this act required of Chinese persons seeking to land from a vessel. And any Chinese person found unlawfully within the United States shall be caused to be removed therefrom to the country from whence he came by the direction of the President of the United States, and at the cost of the United States, after being brought before some Justice, Judge or Commissioner of a Court of the United States, and found to be one not lawfully entitled to be or remain in the United States.

Sec 13. That this act shall not apply to diplomatic and other officers of the Chinese Government traveling upon the business of that Government, whose credentials shall be taken as equivalent to the certificate in this act mentioned, and shall exempt them and their body and household servants from the provisions of this act as to other Chinese persons.

Sec. 14. That hereafter no State Court of the United States shall admit Chinese to citizenship, and all laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 15. That the words "Chinese laborers," wherever used in this act, shall be construed to mean both skilled and unskilled laborers and Chinese employed in mining.

BISHOP PAINE,

After Sixty-five Years' Service, Asks Leave to Retire.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 3.—The most affecting scene which occurred in the General Conference of the M. E. Church South was when Bishop Paine, now 85 years old, arose and delivered the following address:

"DEAR BRETHREN: While joining heartily with my colleagues in the address you have heard, I beg your indulgence to make a few remarks of a personal character. During nearly 65 years I have had the honor of being an itinerant Methodist preacher, and for 36 years a Bishop. In the General Conference of 1824 I was a Bishop, and, as Bishop or delegate, have attended every session since then. For the confidence in my reliability indicated by these facts, I wish to now return my most earnest gratitude to my much respected colleagues in the episcopacy, between whom and myself the utmost cordial feelings have been unvaryingly maintained, I tender my thanks. They have generously supplied my lack of service by doing double duty. And now, beloved brethren, worked down with age and infirmities, I ask to be permitted to retire from future active service. Permit me, in conclusion, to congratulate you upon the auspicious circumstances under which you have met, and to remind you of your high responsibility to God and His Church. Should it be allowed me, in making this, probably my last communication to a General Conference, to express the results of my experience and observations as to the doctrines and policy of our beloved Methodism, I would say, after devoting a lifetime to the study of its doctrines, my conviction as to their spiritualness has strengthened, and my estimation of the importance of maintaining the essential features of its polity has increased. I do most devoutly thank God that in early life I became a Methodist itinerant preacher, and have continued such. But, above all, I rejoice in the religious experience which Methodism presents as the privilege of its members—the joy unspeakable and full of glory; to enjoy this is the crowing glory of the Christian life. I rejoice in a thorough conversion, consciously attested by the witnessing Spirit; a pure and consecrated daily life and its end, if it can be properly said ever to end, in the crown of glory that fadeth not away. For this culmination I shall beg calmly and with humble confidence to wait, until the pains and infirmities of this life shall pass away. There may we meet again."

Long before the venerable Bishop had ceased reading the above nearly all the members of the Conference were in tears. When he had concluded his remarks the congregation caught up the hymn, "Through Many Dangers, Toils and Snares."

ANOTHER OUTBREAK.

The Shoshones and Bannocks on the Warpath This Time.

RAWLINS, Wy., May 4.—It is stated the Shoshones and Bannock Indians at Windy River Agency, 120 miles north of here, broke out upon the departure of the two companies of the Third Cavalry from Washakie, which is the Agency post. Only a few men were left to garrison the post while the two companies were sent to fight the Apaches. There are 2,000 Indians on this reservation, all are splendid fighters and were excellent scouts under Gen. Cook in his campaign of 1876-77 against the Sioux and Cheyennes. There are several theories of the cause of their outbreak—one that the killing of the Ute Jack incensed them. Army officers, however, believe they were ready to fight, and simply took advantage of the absence of troops to take the warpath and leave the reservation. No confirmation or contradiction of the report is obtained yet, but the best informed are uneasy and apprehend the report is true.

OMAHA, May 4.—The rumor of an outbreak of Bannocks and Shohones is discredited at army headquarters here. No official information has been received, while if the report was true it would have been sent from Fort Washakie. No wires were cut, besides this army officers believe that Chief Washakie, of the Shoshones, is friendly to the whites and had the tribe in check.

Sen. Cameron and the "Machine."

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Sen. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, is understood to make very light of the so-called independent opposition to Gen. Beaver. He says it is reported that Beaver is in no sense the candidate of the "bosses," but of the people. He has been a candidate for three years, and it is well understood by the people of the State. The "bosses" could not have beaten him if they had wanted to, for the simple fact that the Republicans of Pennsylvania want him to run, and will nominate and elect him in a manner that will make all opposition look ridiculous. The 370,000 soldiers of Pennsylvania know him as a man who enlisted a private and came out a General. For three years he rode strapped to his horse, on account of the loss of a leg on the battle-field. It was simply nonsense to talk about such a man being a "machine" candidate. The "machine" can not make such candidates and the people do. That is the difference.

A Cripple with Three Wives.

LANCASTER, Wis., May 2.—A fellow bearing the name of James W. Clark was jailed here yesterday, charged with bigamy. He has had four wives, three of whom are now living. The latest acquisition to the harem was made on the 17th of last month, at Muscoda, this County, and it was through this affair that he came to grief. The gay Lothario is a cripple and a violinist by trade, who has for a number of years plied his chosen vocation among the dancing houses along the Mississippi.

What Is It?

CHICAGO, May 3.—The Inter-Ocean makes a mysterious but prominent announcement that an advanced step in railroading has been discovered which will revolutionize that science and put it 50 years ahead of the age. It says officials of six of the largest and most enterprising roads in the Mississippi Valley have been for two days discussing the new improvement, the nature of which will be announced in a few days.

Polk Wells Captured.

FT. MADISON, May 4.—The notorious Polk Wells and Cook were arrested this morning. They were found in Mr. Slinger's barn, about six miles from here, and surrendered at the muzzle of two double barrelled guns in the hands of Slinger and his son. They were just brought in by Slinger and a posse of men in a wagon.

Educated Women.

Refined and educated women will sometimes suffer in silence for years from kidney diseases, or constipation and piles, which could easily be cured by a package of Kidney Wort. There is hardly a woman to be found that does not at some time suffer from some of the diseases for which this great remedy is a specific. It is put up in liquid and dry forms, equally efficient.—Springfield Union.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication, but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule find their way at once to the waste basket.

2. Mathematical problems and questions in grammatical construction. We are willing to give all our readers an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for publishing algebraic problems and solutions.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper in the columns of the BLADE. Hundreds of questions come to this Department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the general interest.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms or corporations doing a general business. The BLADE's endorsement is too valuable to be bestowed indiscriminately, and it is not always possible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm located in a distant part of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. If they still fail to receive an answer they are asked to believe that the questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial Departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon separate leaves. Questions for this department should never be written on the same leaf with letters containing subscriptions or orders for books. Letters intended for this department of the paper should be marked "Correspondents' Department."

L. M., Ashton, Mich.: Jay Gould's address is New York City.

T. W., Lima, Ia.: Address D. Appleton & Co., New York City.

P. H., Harper, Kan.: Address American News Co., New York City.

E. L., Lama, Ia.: Address Worthington & Co., New York City.

B. A. J., Springport, Mich.: Address Western Manufacturer, Chicago, Ill.

C. K., Winfield, Ia.: The BLADE recently gave the members of Grant's Cabinet—both terms—and also recently published "The Bivouac of the Dead."

P. H., Harper, Kan.:
How many miles of railroad was there built in this country in 1872?

Five thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

B. F. G., Strawberry Point, Ia.:
In a single jump do you mark from heel to heel or from toe to heel, if there is no contract made?

Toe to heel.

T. C., Lima, O.:
Will you please give the definition in your correspondents' column of the word "cloture?"

To cut off debate—similar to the practice in the House of Representatives of calling the previous question.

A. M., Red Mound, Wis.:
1. Will you please inform me if there are any newspapers printed in the English language in Russia and Austria? 2. Also the name of a Mormon paper in Utah.

1. No. 2. Deseret News, Salt Lake.

R. J. T., La Porte City, Ia.:
Will you please give me the present population of Rio Janeiro and the City of Mexico?

The population of the Province of Rio de Janeiro is about 1,000,000 and of the City 275,000. Estimated population of the City of Mexico, 200,000.

A. M., Williamsburg, Colo.:
Was there a Catholic council held lately in Cincinnati? Did they promulgate such doctrines as "that all men are not created equal," and did they "denounce the present method of advocating Ireland's cause?"

There was a Catholic Council recently held there, but the proceedings, as we understand, were mostly secret, and will not be divulged until approved by the Pope.

G. M. P., Frederickstown, O.:
1. I am employed on a farm, and wish to know if I can gain strength by the use of gymnastics. If so, how often should I exercise, and how long at a time? 2. Is Sullivan the champion prize-fighter of the world?

1. If you work as most farmers do—"from sun to sun"—you have no need of gymnastics! There is such a thing as overdoing the exercise business. 2. He wears the belt.

N. A. C., Oak Harbor, O.: 1. You may dispense with the declaration of intention, but must take out final naturalization papers. 2. A "ration" is a soldier's allowance for a day, and usually consists of bread (or flour), meat, beans, rice, etc. The allowance is very liberal, and the man who "gets away" with it is not likely to be afflicted with dyspepsia.

Housekeeper, Bowling Green, O.:
Please give directions to prevent tinware from rusting.

An easy and effectual plan to keep tinware from rusting consists in rubbing the new vessel inside and out with fresh lard or butter; then placing in the oven and keeping hot for several hours. The heat must not be so great as to melt the solder; still it is essential that the tin be kept very warm.

F. J. E., Menominee, Mich.:
Please give a brief history of the circumstances which brought about the downfall of Thiers' ministry and his (Thiers') resignation as President of the French Republic.

Thiers attempted to make the Republic permanent by legislative enactment, and being unable to carry his point, resigned, and was succeeded by MacMahon.

A. S. B., Fairbury, Ill.:
What is the salary of a soldier in the standing army, and what steps would have to be taken to join?

The pay of privates runs from $13 a month and rations for first two years to $30 a month after 20 years' service. There are recruiting offices at Detroit, St. Louis, Chicago and other places. It is not a very difficult job to get in, but extremely hard to get out.

W. H. D., Cherokee, Ia.:
1. Was Edwin Booth known to the world at large before the assassination of Pres. Lincoln? Did not that occurrence make him his name? 2. Please state salaries of prominent actors.

1. Edwin Booth was a "star" long before the assassination of Lincoln. You probably refer to John Wilkes Booth, who never met with much success on the stage. 2. There is no fixed price. Prominent actors usually have a percentage of the receipts.

A. D. N., Anamosa, Ia.:
Will you give the amount of customs receipts for the last 10 years?

Since 1870 the annual receipts from customs have been as follows:

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1871	$206,270,408 05	1877	$130,956,493 07
1872	216,370,286 77	1878	130,170,680 20
1873	188,089,522 70	1879	137,250,047 70
1874	163,103,833 69	1880	186,522,064 60
1875	157,167,722 35	1881	198,159,676 02
1876	148,071,984 61		

The total receipts from customs from 1791 to June 30, 1881, was $4,637,128,102 42.

Ex-Soldier, Argos, Ind.:
1. Is it true or not as to Joseph Smith finding any plates, or is it all a falsehood? 2. Was it ever tested whether George Q. Cannon was a naturalized citizen or not? 3. Whose brigade was the first to cross Stone River at that battle? 4. What is the salary of a United States mail agent? 5. What are the requisite qualifications?

1. All a falsehood. 2. The records, we believe, do not show that he was ever naturalized. 3. Harker's brigade was the first to cross, but was recalled by Gen. Crittenden during the night. 4. About $1,200. 5. A fair education, sobriety, honesty, and good recommendations.

A. W., Sugar Grove, Wis.:
1. Was Rhode Island ever called the Blue Hen's Chicken? 2. Is "Mississippi" an Indian name, and what is the meaning? 3. Who was called "the Mad Poet?" 4. What does "Meissonier" mean when speaking of rare pictures? 5. Will you answer questions in this department written on postal cards?

1. No. 2. Yes; it is spelled by some old writers Miche Sepe, and translated the "Great River," the "Great Father of Waters," the "Great Water." 3. Nathaniel Lee, who in 1684 became insane and was confined in Bedlam for four years. 4. Meissonier was a celebrated French painter. His pictures are of small size but of exquisite finish, and command high prices. 5. Yes; but please use a pen.

J., Pinnacle Springs, Ark.:
Will you please give a recipe for making a good shoe polish?

Put one-half pound gum shellac, broken up in small pieces, into a quart bottle or jug; cover it with alcohol, cork it tight, and put it on a shelf in a warm place; shake it well several times a day, then add a piece of camphor as large as a hen's egg, shake it well, and in a few hours shake it again and add one ounce lampblack. If the alcohol is good it will all be dissolved in two days; then shake and use. If it gets too thick add alcohol; pour out some in a saucer and apply with a small paint brush. If the materials are all good it will dry in about five minutes, giving a gloss equal to patent leather. The same preparation is admirable for harness.

C. R. C., Wheatland, Kan.:
1. What is the capital of Louisiana? 2. When was it changed? 3. Who was President of Texas while she was an independent Republic? 4. Who was first Governor of Kansas?

1. Baton Rouge. 2. The new Constitution, adopted December 2, 1879, provided for the removal after 1880. 3. Henry Smith was the first Governor, elected by the "Consultation," a body composed of delegates from the municipalities, November 3, 1835, and Houston was elected commander-in-chief. In September, 1836, Houston was elected President and inaugurated October 22. He was succeeded by Mirabeau B. Lamar in 1838. In 1841 Houston was again elected President. In 1844 Dr. Anson Jones was inaugurated, and he was the last President of the Republic. 4. First Territorial, A. H. Reeder; first State, Charles Robinson.

E. T., Minneapolis, Minn.:
1. Will water expand before it commences to generate steam? 2. Will salt water generate as much steam as fresh water with the same amount of heat or fuel used?

1. Water expands as soon as it is more than 42 degrees till it boils, after which it flies off in steam. Water is an exception to a very general rule—it contracts till it is reduced to 42 degrees, and then expands till it freezes. 2. Steam formed from sea water is liberated at a higher temperature than when formed from pure water. The boiling point of water is raised about 0.40° F. for each increment of 1 per cent. of its own weight of salt. Sea water, containing 1-32 of its weight of salt, boils at 213.2° under atmospheric pressure. The maximum proportion of salt permitted in marine steam boilers is usually 2-32, the boiling point being raised 2.4° F.

J. F., Lewisburg, Pa.:
Please give the depth and width of the Welland Canal, the hight of lockage from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie, and the number of vessels that go through the canal.

The locks are about 270 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 12 feet deep; length, 28 miles; number of locks, 27. Vessel men say that last season vessels drawing only 10 feet 10 inches struck bottom, but it is expected that this season vessels drawing 11 feet 6 inches will be able to get through. It is contemplated to afford passage to vessels of 2,000 to 3,000 tons, according to build and material used in construction. Thus in one day grain can be transported through the canal equal to the capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 car loads. We have not the figures showing the number of vessels passing through the canal.

J. S., Thorntown:
Please give a sketch of the legislation on silver coin from the foundation of the Government up to the present time. 2. Is the silver dollar a legal tender for any amount?

1. The following is a brief history of the standard silver dollar: Authrized to be coined, Act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 416 grains, standard silver; fineness, 892.4; equivalent to 371¼ grains of fine silver, with 44¾ grains alloy of pure copper. Weight changed, Act of January 18, 1837, to 412½ grains, and fineness changed to 900, preserving the same amount of pure silver = 371¼ grains, with 1-10 alloy. Coinage discontinued, Act of February 12, 1873. Total amount coined, from 1792 to 1873, $8,045,838. Coinage revived—two million dollars per month required to be coined, and issue made legal-tender for all debts, public and private, Act of February 28, 1878. Total amount coined, February 28, 1878, to November 1, 1881, $100,672,705. 2. Yes, except when otherwise stipulated in the contract.

A correspondent sends a copy of "The Same Canteen," which is probably the one asked for a few weeks ago:

THE SAME CANTEEN.

There are bonds of all sorts in this world of ours,
Fetters of friendship and ties of flowers,
And true lover's knots I ween;
The girl and the boy are bound by a kiss,
But there's never a bond, old friend, like this—
We have drunk from the same canteen!

It was sometimes water and sometimes milk,
And sometimes applejack as fine as silk,
but whatever the tipple has been
We shared it together, in bane or bliss,
And I warm to you friend when I think of this—
We have drunk from the same canteen!

The rich and great sit down to dine,
And they quaff to each other in sparkling wine,
From glasses of crystal and green;
But I guess in their golden potations they miss
The warmth of regard to be found in this—
We have drunk from the same canteen!

We have shared our blankets and tents together,
And have marched and fought in all kinds of weather,
And hungry and full have we been;
Had days of battle and days of rest,
But this memory I cling to and love the best—
We have drunk from the same canteen!

For when wounded I lay on the outer slope,
With my blood flowing fast and but little hope,
Upon which my poor spirit could lean,
Oh, then I remember you crawled to my side
And bleeding so fast it seemed both must have died,
We have drunk from the same canteen!

P. M. T., Toledo, O.:
What is the total number of persons employed by the government throughout the United States—that is, in all legislative, executive and judicial departments—and an estimate as to amount of money paid as salaries to run the Government annually?

The army consists of 25,526 enlisted men and 2,149 officers; the navy has 2,038 officers of all grades and 7,500 enlisted men and boys; the marine corps has 77 officers and 1,500 enlisted men. There are 44,512 Postoffices, and 5,156 contractors, with an innumerable body of clerks, carriers, etc., footing up nearly 60,000. The Treasury Department employs over 12,000; the Department of State about 500, the Interior Department 3,000, and the Department of Justice 600. The Official Register (commonly called the Blue Book) contains the name of every person employed by the Government, together with compensation. It is a book of over 1,000 pages. What it costs to "run the Government" can only be ascertained by the amount appropriated by Congress. The table below shows the appropriations for the years 1881-82:

	1881.	1882.
Legislative, executive and judicial expenses	$16,785,309	$18,132,897
Sundry civil expenses	24,210,137	23,701,038
Support of the Army	26,425,800	28,637,900
Naval service	14,405,797	14,566,037
Indian service	4,657,953	4,587,856
Rivers and harbors	8,976,500	11,451,300
Forts and fortificat'ns	550,000	375,000
Military Academy	316,234	322,435
Postoffice Dep't	3,885,430	2,158,258
Invalid and other pensions	41,644,000	68,282,306
Consular and Diplomatic service	1,180,835	1,191,435
Miscellaneous	4,039,352	1,128,006
To supply deficiencies	6,118,065	5,110,862
Totals	$154,118,213	$177,880,818

To this must be added the interest account, which in 1881 amounted to $82,508,741.

C. R., Randall Road, N. Y.:
1. Give the substance of the Burlingame Treaty. 2. Did it benefit commerce? 3. How does the vetoed Chinese bill violate the terms of that treaty? 4. How many Chinese are there in this country at present, and how many have returned?

1. This treaty marked the first official acceptance by China of the principles of international law, and provided, in general, that the privileges enjoyed by western nations under that law—the right of eminent domain, the right of appointing Consuls at the ports of the United States, and the power of the Government to grant or withhold commercial privileges and immunities at their own discretion, subject to treaty—should be secured to China; that nation undertaking to observe the corresponding obligations prescribed by international law towards other people. Special provisions also stipulated for entire liberty of conscience and worship for Americans in China and Chinese in America; for the enjoyment by Chinese in America and Americans in China of all rights *in respect to travel and residence accorded to citizens of the most favored nation;* for similar reciprocal rights in the matter of the public educational institutions of the two countries, and for the right of establishing schools by citizens of either country in the other. 2. Yes. 3. The words above in italic show the most flagrant violation of the treaty by the vetoed bill, inasmuch as the Chinese alone were required to take out passports, register, and their free immigration prohibited. 4. The census of 1880 showed 105,600, an increase of 66.78 per cent. over the census of 1870. Over 75,000 of this number live in California. It is impossible to say how many have returned, as they are coming and going all the time. The arrivals since the census was taken have also been very heavy, in anticipation of legislation shutting them out.

S. F. H., Big Bend, W. Va.:
Give origin of the term "Gerrymander." In what State was it first attempted?

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican lately published the following, which tells all about "Gerry:" "In 1811, when party feeling ran high and voters in the State were very evenly divided, the Republican-Democrats for the first time in a number of years, elected the Governor and a majority of both branches of the General Court, and, to preserve their power, they re-arranged the Senatorial districts and made them of irregular shape, so as to give themselves a majority in as many as possible. Nothing of the kind had ever been done before, the move excited bitter opposition among the Federalists, and Elbridge Gerry, then Governor and for years a leading Democrat, came in for a great share of the denunciation. One district was made of a line of towns on the westerly and northerly sides of Essex County, forming something like an irregular letter F. The Boston Centinel was the leading Federalist paper, and Russell, its editor, to show plainly what was being done, took a map of the County, colored the towns on it included in the peculiar district, and hung it up in his office. One day Gilbert Stuart happened to see it, and, saying that it resembled some monstrous animal, took a pencil, and, with a few strokes, indicated upon it head, wings, and claws, so that the new districts looked like some kind of a strange dragon. 'There,' said he, 'that will do for a salamander.' 'Salamander!' exclaimed Russell, 'call it a Gerry-mander!' And so the new proceeding found a name." The gerrymander was successful that year, for the Federalists, on a total majority of 1,500 in the Senatorial districts, elected but 11 of the 40 Senators. But the scheme was overthrown. The politicians had not become hardened to the point of brazenness which is a modern characteristic."

C. B., Parker, Col.:
1. Who is General Land Agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and what is his address? 2. Please give a sketch of Montana Territory.

1. R. M. Newport, St. Paul, Minn. 2. The area is 145,776 square miles. The face of the country is generally mountainous, especially westward. The main range of the Rocky Mountains enters the Territory from the north, runs 200 miles in a southeast course and then curves westward till it reaches the western line of the Territory. To the eastward occur the Little Rocky, Little Bear, Bear's Paw, Kay-i-you, Gallatin, and other mountain ranges. Pine, cedar and fir trees clothe many of the mountain sides, and many of the river bottoms have much cottonwood and other timber. Along the Three Forks of the Missouri and elswhere in the Territory, there is much gently undulating prairie, of the finest agricultural capabilities. The Yellowstone, the largest tributary of the Missouri, flows in this Territory throughout nearly its whole course. The Missouri may be navigated by steamboats as far as Fort Benton; and the Yellowstone, with one or two of its main tributaries, may also be navigated in good stages of water. Some of the mountain streams have an exceedingly rapid descent, and their waters afford unfailing motive power and unexcelled facilities for irrigation. The great mineral wealth of the Territory consists in its extensive deposits of gold and silver, which extend over a wide range. The prairies, river bottoms, bench lands, and many of the mountain valleys offer a wide extent of excellent wheat land. No other part of the United States, it is said, offers such advantages to the stock-raiser and wool-grower as Montana. Very little winter-feeding is required. The winter climate is generally much milder than would be expected, but there are occasionally seasons when the cold is intense. Within this Territory are the Great Falls of the Missouri, regarded as among the grandest cataracts known. Game and fish are abundant. The census of 1880 shows a population of 39,159—white, 35,385; colored, 3,774, including 1,663 Indians, and 1,765 Chinese.

J. E. S., Binghampton, N. Y.:
1. Please give the annual rate of mortality of the different States. 2. Give a brief sketch of the agricultural resources and general healthfulness of Kansas. Is it free from malarial and pulmonary diseases?

1. We have not the figures for the States, but give below the death rate per 1,000 in the principal cities:

CITIES.	Population.		Deaths in every 1000 population.	
	1880.	1870.	1879.	'80
Atlanta, Ga	37,409	21,789	17.20	19.3
Baltimore	332,313	267,354	19.54	24.7
Boston	362,839	250,526	19.80	23.5
Brooklyn	566,663	396,099	20.46	24.0
Charleston, S. C.	49,999	48,956	28.40	31.9
Chicago	503,185	298,977	17.20	20.8
Cincinnati	255,139	216,239	18.80	20.9
Cleveland, O.	160,146	92,829	17.50	20.4
Dayton, O.	38,678	30,473	13.80	15.3
Erie, Pa	27,737	19,646	....	17.1
Jacksonville, Fla	7,650	6,912	18.10	28.4
Louisville, Ky	123,758	100,753	18.90	21.2
Lowell, Mass	59,475	40,928	19.60	22.4
Memphis, Tenn	33,593	40,226	....	31.0
Mobile, Ala	29,132	32,034	21.00	24.4
Milwaukee, Wis	115,712	71,440	15.85	21.5
Nashville, Tenn	43,477	25,865	25.00	23.3
Newark, N. J	136,508	105,059	22.40	21.4
New Haven, Conn	62,882	50,840	15.40	18.5
New Orleans	216,090	191,418	21.60	24.3
New York	1,206,299	942,292	25.82	26.7
Paterson, N. J.	51,031	33,579	24.85	....
Philadelphia	847,170	674,022	17.20	20.9
Pittsburgh, Pa	156,389	86,076	19.40	22.1
Providence, R. I.	104,857	68,904	19.60	20.0
Reading, Pa	43,280	33,930	....	18.8
Richmond, Va	63,670	51,038	20.10	27.6
Rochester, N. Y.	89,366	62,386	16.90	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	20,768	12,854	44.60	20.4
San Francisco	233,959	149,474	14.40	19.3
Savannah, Ga	30,709	28,235	29.80	32.6
Selma, Ala	7,529	6,484	28.90	26.8
St. Louis	350,518	310,864	18.19	19.2
Syracuse, N. Y	51,792	43,051	13.09	....
Toledo, O.	50,137	31,584	....	....
Washington, D. C.	147,293	109,199	25.20	22.9
Yonkers, N. Y	18,892	12,733	....	14.3

2. The bottom, bench and table-lands of Kansas are for the most part a rich black loam of the highest agricultural excellence. Winter and Spring wheat, maize, rye, oats and potatoes are the great staples, and large crops of sorghum, broom corn, hay, hemp, flax, beans, tobacco, etc., are also produced. An immense business is done in fattening and shipping cattle, and sheep husbandry is attracting much attention. The surface is chiefly a rolling prairie, and there are no waterfalls with a greater descent than seven feet. The river bottoms contain more or less timber, including ash, elm, hackberry, cottonwood, box elder, black walnut, sycamore, etc. The western part of the State is very scantily supplied, and taken as a whole barely five per cent. of the area can be regarded as forest land. The climate is said to be highly favorable to consumptives and those suffering with asthmatic or bronchial complaints; the central and western portions are singularly free from the diseases which prevail in miasmatic regions and mountain districts, such as fever and ague, and rheumatic and acute febrile diseases. For full particulars of the resources of the State, address C. C. Hutchinson, Topeka, for "Resources of Kansas."

Subscriber, Galena, Kan.:
1. Can a citizen of the United States go to a foreign country (say England or France for example) and become naturalized in the same sense that foreigners are here? 2. What is meant by the Transvaal in Africa? 3. Who is the President pro tem. of the Senate? 4. How is celluloid manufactured? 5. Is the water issuing from artesian wells at a higher temperature than surface water?

1. Each nation has its own naturalization laws. Five years' residence is required in England, and then the Secretary of State may grant or refuse the certificate, without giving any reason, and from his decision there is no appeal. In the various British colonies naturalization is either granted by the Governor or by a special act or ordinance of the Colonial Legislature. In Canada, an oath by the applicant of three years' residence, with intent to settle, and an oath of allegiance, are taken before a Justice of the Peace; these are transmitted to Court, publicly read, and if no valid objection is made, a certificate is issued. It has been held by the Privy Council that the status or political condition of a person resident in one of the British dependencies was to be determined by the law of Great Britain, but that the rights or liabilities which attached to it, when ascertained, depended upon the law of the particular colony. In France the naturalization law is rather complicated, but a foreigner living in that country enjoys the same rights that are accorded to Frenchmen in the country to which the foreigner belongs. 2. Transvaal is an extensive province of South Africa, which formed an independent Republic from 1840 to 1877, when it was annexed to the Cape Colony. Area, 112,000 square miles. It is peopled mainly by Boers, a people of Dutch descent and language. The country is rich in minerals. The principal native tribe is called Makatee. Population, about 280,000. The capital is Pretoria, but the chief town is Potchefstroom. 3. David Davis. 4. Celluloid is a modern invention, apparently capable of wide usefulness wherever India-rubber and various kinds of cloth are employed. It is produced by mixing gum-camphor with pulp of gun cotton, and subjecting the combination to a high degree of pressure and heat. The result is a hard product of extraordinary toughness and elasticity. It can be made plastic again and moulded into any required form. Any color can be given to it by the use of coloring matter during the process of manufacture. It has recently come into use in combination with linen, cotton or paper for shirt bosoms, cuffs and collars. There have been several fatal accidents in its manufacture, but it is said that with due care the manufacture is not unsafe. 5. Waters coming from considerable depths in the earth are found to have a more or less elevated temperature. The temperature of the solid crust of the earth increases on an average about one degree for each 60 feet in depth.

Delayed Subscriptions.

It sometimes happens that persons order the BLADE mailed to them and fail to receive after a reasonable time has elapsed. Why this is will readily be seen from the following list of persons sending money for the BLADE and failing either to sign their names or give their address:

Letter containing $1.25, signed Andrew Walther, no postoffice, County or State.

Letter containing 20c., signed by Andrew Cable, no postoffice, County or State.

Letter containing $1, dated at Allisonville, no County or State, signed David Allison.

If U. J. Courtney will give his full address the error will be corrected.

Letter containing $2, dated at Williamsburg, no County or State, signed by J. A. Towle, P. M., to pay for Blades for J. Claypool and J. McCurdy.

Letter containing $1.25, to pay for Blade for Jos. Foster, signed by H. C. Woodhaus, no postoffice, county or State.

Letter containing $1, dated at Seneca, no county or State, signed by N. Cran.

If J. K. Richardson, of Berlin, will give his full address, J. D. Baker's complaint will be looked into.

THE MOREY LETTER.

The Base Forgery at Last Traced to its Source.

Special Dispatch to Cleveland Leader.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The origin of the Morey letter has at last been discovered. The ringleader in the conspiracy was H. H. Hadley, a prominent officer of the Hancock Republican Club of New York, an organization that embraced within its membership a number of Republican politicians, who foolishly jumped into the Democratic ranks at a time when they imagined Hancock would be elected. Hadley has told the story of his connection with the forgery. While the details of the statement are suppressed, it is known that Hadley and his associates palmed off the letter as an original document upon the Democratic National Committee. John I. Deavenport of New York, who deserves the credit of having unearthed the forgery, is still engaged in following up the trail with the expectation of running the game into the Democratic camp. Ex-Sen. Barnum is suspected of having had a knowledge of the forgery, and it is claimed by those who have investigated the matter that subsequent development will lay a large share of the blame very close to his door. The investigation already made completely exonerates Rep. A. S. Hewitt of any knowledge of the forgery. It is reported, as gossip, that ex-Congressman H. G. Worthington, who was Collector of Customs at Charleston, S. C., during Patterson's carpet-bag administration of that State, had a knowledge of the forgery. Worthington is a native of Cumberland, Md., where Lindsey lived. He was a member of the Hancock Republican Club. The story goes that Worthington persuaded Lindsey to recollect that he knew Morey, and was familiar with his handwriting.

Mr. Ed. Trickett, the celebrated oarsman, Kingston, Canada, says: "I have found St. Jacobs Oil a sure and certain cure for rheumatism, etc."—*New York Clipper.*

BEEF CATTLE.

Flattering Prospect for Western Dealers—Big Boom in Prices.

CHICAGO, May 5.—The Drovers' Journal's annual report from the ranching regions of America, just published, shows the outlook for Western cattle growers to be very flattering. The general average loss of cattle during the Winter was four per cent against nine per cent during the Winter of 1880-81. In the chief cattle growing sections the loss does not exceed three per cent. The general condition of cattle on the range is reported 20 per cent better than at the corresponding time in average years. Grass is rather more forward, especially in the Southwest. The shipping season in the more Southern States and Territories will open no earlier, but the general shipping season will commence sooner, and the southwest shipments this year will exceed last year's by fully 10 per cent. Texas will send at least 20 per cent more. Gratifying progress has been made in the introduction of improved blood, and breeders of fine stock are enjoying a big boom by reason of the extraordinary Western demand for bulls. There are more buyers than sellers on the range, and prices average 4¼ per head higher than last year. There is no disease anywhere, except a few scattering cases of so-called black leg. The calf crop is the largest known for years.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

The Boy Violinist in Sontag's Dressing-Room.

Century Magazine.

At Sontag's first concerts here, the wonderful young violinist, Paul Jullien, appeared with her. He was then a mere boy, hardly more than a child, for he was but 10 years old; but his performance was already that of a virtuoso, and his tone and style were nearly those of a great master of the instrument. One evening, after Madame Sontag had been here about a month, I went, at one of her concerts, to her private room, where she had been kind enough to receive me before, for she was one of the very few prima-donnas with whom I was on familiar terms. "*Entrez!*" said a male voice when I knocked at the half-open door. I entered, and what should I see but Count Rossi and Paul Jullien sitting together over a basin of water, which was between them on the sofa. Count Rossi looked up and smiled as he held out his hand without rising, and then blew into the bowl. He was engaged with Paul (who a few minutes before had astonished a delighted and cultivated audience) in sailing paper boats, which the little fellow had begged the Count to make for him from concert programs. The basin from Madame Sontag's wash-stand furnished the sea on which the fragile fleet was launched. The boy continued his amusement until Madame Sontag entered, and then hastily drying his hands upon another concert bill, took up his violin, and while I was yet musing in wonder at the strangeness of the scene, my rumination was disturbed by the outburst of applause which greeted the entrance of the little boat-sailer upon the stage.

Where Clowns Go To.

Interview in Chicago News.

"And then what becomes of the clown when he grows old?"

"Well, a clown lives about as long as anybody, and, as a rule, he manages to get enough together to get a little farm to retire to when he is too old for the ring. Clowns have a great fondness for farms to die on. That's about what happens when a clown buys a farm. About as soon as you hear he has got it you hear of his death. I am not quite ready to get a farm yet, myself."

A Case for the Society.

San Francisco Post.

A large dead shark was washed ashore at North Beach. In its stomach was discovered the skeleton of a man's hand, upon a finger of which was a brass ring, the corrosion of which had inflamed the shark's stomach, causing its death. The President of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Society has gotten out a warrant for the arrest of the man. It is about time this cruelty to poor, inoffensive fish was stopped.

Belmont's Sensation.

Chicago Tribune.

"I can now appreciate the feelings of the little dog that thought it would be great fun to have a tin-can tied to his tail, and subsequently discovered that the amusement lay wholly with the people who were watching the performance."—*Young Mr. Belmont.*

CANCER CAN BE CURED. LOOSE'S EXTRACT Red Clover Blossoms
Has been used with great success for the cure of Cancer. Testimonials furnished upon application. J. M. LOOSE & CO., Monroe, Mich.

Mollie's Ram.

From Chester A. Arthur's "Summer Idyls."

Mollie had a little ram as black as a rubber shoe, and everywhere that Mollie went he emigrated too.

He went with her to church one day, the folks hilarious grew, to see him walk demurely into Deacon Allen's pew.

The worthy deacon quickly let his angry passions rise, and gave it an un-Christian kick between the sad brown eyes.

This landed rammy in the aisle; the deacon followed fast, and raised his foot again; alas! that first kick was his last.

For Mr. Sheep walked slowly back, about a rod 'tis said, and ere the deacon could retreat, it stood him on his head.

The congregation then arose and went for that 'ere sheep. But several well-directed butts just piled them in a heap.

Then rushed they straightway for the door, with curses long and loud, while rammy struck the hindmost man and shot him through the crowd.

The minister had often heard that kindness would subdue the fiercest beast. "Aha," he said, "I'll try that game on you."

And so he kindly, gently called: "Come, rammy, rammy, ram, to see the folks abuse you so I grieved and sorry am."

With kind and gentle words he came from that tall pulpit down, saying: "Rammy, rammy, rammy, ram, best sheepy in the town."

The ram quite dropped its humble air, and rose from off his feet, and when the parson lit, he was behind the hindmost seat.

As he shot out the door and closed it with a slam, he named a California Town —I think 'twas 'Yuba Dam."

Puerperal Fever Conveyed by a Nurse.

Sanitary Engineer.

The danger that a midwife may carry contagious disease from one bedside to another was the subject recently of some remarks by a physician to the Cleveland Board of Health. He stated that recently, in his own practice, a German wife had conveyed puerperal fever to three patients, all of whom had died. The physician had cautioned the woman when she was attending the original case of the fever, telling her that she might be the means of conveying it to others, but his words were disregarded, and three lives, as he believed, sacrificed in consequence. The Board of Health were sufficiently impressed by the statement to instruct the Health Officer to cause her arrest under a law governing the conveyance of contagious diseases.

The Old, Old Story.

It is just the same all over the world. In Kabyle an old man had seven sons. His wife died, and he remained a widower. Once his sons were seated and talking. The youngest of them said to his brothers, "Come, O my brothers! let us sell some goats, and with the price of them marry our father again." They dropped the subject of conversation, and passed to another. The old man said to them, "Let us return to the conversation about the goats."

VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.

Woman can Sympathize with Woman.
Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race
Yours for Health Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

AGENTS WANTED.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$777 a year and expenses to agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. Vickery, Augusta, Me.

$75 per week to agents, male or female. Splendid chance. Garside & Co., 24 Broadway, N. Y.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms & $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

$72 a week, $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me.

$275 A month—Agents wanted—90 best selling articles in the world; 1 sample free. Address J. BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

NEEDLES
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It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.
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50 Cards, feather & hand series, &c., in fancy case, name on in case 10c. Potter & Co., Montowese, Ct.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1882.
In the City of Louisville, on
These drawings occur monthly (Sundays excepted) under provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Kentucky.
The United States Circuit Court on March 31 rendered the following decisions:
1st—That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal.
2d—Its drawings are fair.
The Company has now on hand a large Reserve Fund. Read the list of prizes for the
MAY DRAWING:
[illegible]
Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1.
27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.
Remit money or Bank Draft in letter or send by express. Don't send by Registered Letter or Postoffice Order. Orders of $5 and upward by express can be sent at the expense of the Company. Address R. M. BOARDMAN, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or R. M. BOARDMAN, 309 Broadway, N. Y.

$30 PER WEEK can be made in any locality. Something entirely new for agents. $5 outfit free. G. W. INGRAHAM & CO., Boston, Mass.

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A Most Elegant Toilet Preparation.
As its name implies, it was the favorite and only preparation used by the most beautiful and accomplished actress, MISS ADELAIDE NEILSON, for whom it was expressly prepared and supplied by the inventor, not only during her stay in this country, but when in England and Europe. The wondrous transparent beauty and freshness of complexion, for which MISS NEILSON was noted, is the best recommendation that can be offered in its behalf. [illegible]
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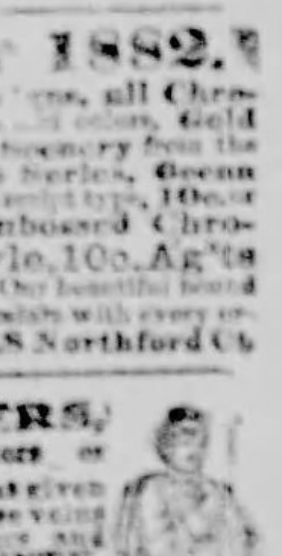

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It tells why the people are poor and unemployed, why the crops are high and famines occur. [illegible] Price only $2.00 per Copy. [illegible]
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HEALTH IS WEALTH
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CORSETS AND WAISTS
FOR DAY OR NIGHT WEAR
Physicians recommend them on account of their curative properties. They furnish a wonderful remedy for Nervousness, Rheumatism, General Debility, Indigestion, Rheumatism and Paralysis. Their effect being exhilarating to the wearer. [illegible] Send for descriptive circular. For sale by leading retailers. THOMSON, LANGDON & CO., N. Y., SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs

D. R. LOCKE, Editor.
JOHN McELROY, Associate Editor.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, MAY 11.

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Circulation this Week, 79,000

"THRONE AND SCAFFOLD."

This week's instalment of this story changes the war's alarms, which filled it last week, for the gentler strains of mercy and love. We have the heroic young GODFREY stretched on a bed of pain, carefully attended by a wise old nun, who is skilled in all the chirurgical secrets known to the Middle Ages. He thinks less of his own condition, however, than of the fair CICELY for whom his heart yearns. In the midst of a brisk little duel between GODFREY and a companion, we have the arrival of a stately embassy from court, bearing a message from HENRY VIII., and we are left filled with eager curiosity to know what the potent King has to say to his haughty vassal.

THE GREAT PYRAMID.

We conclude this week the wonderful series of articles on the Great Pyramid, by the learned Col. SKINNER. Our readers will regret that the conclusion has come. The articles were masterpieces of research and thought, couched in admirable English, and elucidated the subject with wonderful clearness and accuracy. Col. SKINNER has done full justice to his great scholarly reputation by them.

CALIFORNIA will not redistrict, but elect two Congressmen-at-Large.

NEARLY all the Republican papers outside of New York City are strongly in favor of BLAINE.

AN agency for "Nasby in Exile," secured now, secures employment for the coming year. Send postal card for particulars.

UNDER the Garfield Administration Chilian Sergeants did not tamper with the United States mails. But this is a *Stalwart* Administration.

WILL some one tell us what the so-called Stalwarts were ever stalwart in? Certainly not in the assertion of radically Republican principles.

MR. CHALMERS "felt very much distressed" when he was unseated. What were the feelings of the poor black men and women, at Ft. Pillow, when he disregarded their frantic appeals for mercy?

THE official records of the Grand Army of the Republic show a membership of 85,000 men, all of whom were honorably discharged from the United States service.

"TWENTY years ago," says Mr. FITZ JOHN PORTER sadly, "I saw that Abolitionism was going to ruin this country for gentlemen, and I did what I could to prevent it."

IT seems beyond a doubt that Gen. GRANT has lost heavily in Wall street. GATH says: "The aggressiveness of GRANT rather makes Wall street attractive to him, but he has not the finesse of dishonesty to succeed there."

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* shocks the Bourbons of its party by telling them that the Democratic opposition to National banks "arises from ignorance and prejudice, which the Democratic leaders, as a rule, lack the courage to dissipate."

FORT PILLOW CHALMERS proposes to "cut" the Democratic party, and work up a little crowd of his own in Mississippi. Much bigger men than CHALMERS have died in the political infirmary after trying to start a new party with no other capital than their ideas of their own personal merits.

THE Honorable Senator from Massachusetts has called the Honorable Senator from New Hampshire a liar, and this, too, on the floor of the Senate. The time has been where this would have been followed by an instantaneous mobilization of the armies and navies of the two commonwealths.

THE local aristocracy of New York are striving to make the Patriarch's Ball the swellest thing in "sassiety." A committee of women have set to work revising the list of the blue blooded and wealthy who are to be allowed admission, and all the hangers-on on the verge are trembling with apprehension. After the charmed circle is made up—as some express it, of those who can show a genealogical tree dating back to the paleolithic age, and a bank account sufficient to build a navy for the United States—the Patriarch's Ball will probably be the stupidest crowd to be found on Manhattan Island.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

After six weeks of discussion in which 60 set speeches were made, the Tariff Commission Bill was passed by the House last Saturday by a vote partizanly divided as follows:

	Yea.	Nay.
Republicans	117	8
Democrats	27	76
Greenbackers	6	1
Independents	1	0
Total	151	85
Absent or paired	...	56

The following is the full text of the bill:

Be it enacted, etc., that a commission is hereby created to be called the "Tariff Commission," to consist of nine members.

Sec. 2. That the President of the United States shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint nine commissioners from civil life, one of whom the first named shall be the President of the commission. The commissioners shall receive as compensation for their services each at the rate of $10 per day when engaged in active business duty, and actual traveling and other necessary expenses. The commission shall have power to employ a stenographer and messenger, and the foregoing compensation and expenses to be audited and paid by the Secretary of the Treasury out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of said Commission to take into consideration and to thoroughly investigate all the various questions relating to the agricultural, commercial, mercantile, manufacturing, mining and industrial interests of the United States, so far as the same may be necessary to the establishment of a judicious tariff, or a revision of the existing tariff upon a scale of justice to all interests; and for the purpose of fully examining the matters which may come before it, said Commission in the prosecution of its inquiries is empowered to visit such different portions and sections of the country as it may deem advisable.

Sec. 4. That the Commission shall make to Congress final report of the results of its investigatson and the testimony taken in the course of the same not later than the first Monday of December, 1882, and it shall cause the testimony taken to be printed from time to time and distributed to members of Congress by the Public Printer, and shall also cause to be printed for the use of Congress 2,000 copies of its final report, together with the testimony.

The debate on the bill showed more than anything else, that the Democrats were wholly unprepared as a party to deal with the problem. Mr. RANDALL made the most adroit speech of the lot, in which he tried to get on both sides, and make a position for the party which would be equally good for it in either High Protection or Free Trade localities. He wanted, he said, what Gen. JACKSON had called "a judicious Tariff." The other Democratic speakers wasted their eloquence on the vague generality of a "Tariff for Revenue Only," without any attempt to commit themselves to any definite proposition.

Mr. DUNNELL was the only Republican speaker against the Tariff, and he made a ridiculous error when he came to handle statistics, in a statement that 372,375,307 tons of steel rails were imported last year upon which a duty of $28 a ton was imposed. Mr. KELLEY showed by a very simple calculation that the total duty must have been the enormous sum of $10,426,508,596, an amount sufficient, as Mr. KELLEY remarked, to pay the entire National debt, the indebtedness of all the States and municipalities in the United States, and leave a balance large enough to pay the expenses of the Government for many years to come. Mr. DUNNELL hastened to explain that this was "a mere typographical error," but Judge KELLEY pinned him to the cross by showing that he had repeated the error elsewhere in a more aggravated form.

THERE is undoubtedly a new Whisky Ring of most formidable proportions, and if the Senate Investigating Committee exercises reasonable energy it can uncover it. The weightiness of the interests that furnish it motive power can be estimated by the statement that there are 75,000,000 gallons of spirits now in bond, and that a very large proportion of this must be withdrawn soon unless the law is changed. Sen. WINDOM was reliably informed that one distiller was assessed $8,000 as his share of the corruption fund raised to influence Congress to pass the Carlisle Bill. The Ring does not intend to stop with this measure, the passage of which will only be an exercise to discipline their forces, but prepare for the grand stroke at the next session of cutting down the taxes on spirits, or abolishing them altogether. It is evident that if one distiller is assessed $8,000, the Ring must command a fund reaching up toward a million.

WHILE the world was watching and waiting for the outcome of this change of base upon the part of the British Government, and the friends of Ireland were jubilant over the promise for the future, Lord CAVENDISH, and Mr. BURKE the Under Secretary for the Irish Department, were murdered while walking in Phœnix Park in Dublin. The assassins were four men in disguise, and the deed was committed in broad daylight within sound and almost within sight of hundreds of people. The murderers escaped but rewards were immediately offered for their apprehension and identification. The Land League at once disavowed all knowledge of the foul deed and the leaders were overwhelmed with regret and dismay at the commission of so terrible an outrage just as light seemed to be dawning upon their unhappy land. The consequences of this villainous act which has aroused a storm of indignation throughout Great Britain, and shocked all people, it is hard yet to foresee.

NEWS received by way of Hong Kong show that French arms have been victorious in Asia, that they have taken the City of Ha Noi after two hours bombardment. This is the largest City in Cochin China or Anam, with a population of 150,000. The former limits of Anam have been greatly reduced by the cession of six provinces to the French, the present kingdom having consisted recently of Tonquin and a part of Cochin China proper, and having been since 1874 under French protection. Tonquin is the northernmost province in Anam, and is fertile, yielding rice, cotton, fruits, ginger and spices, with silk and varnish-trees, areca palms, etc. It is also rich in metals. Up to a recent date the sovereign of Anam, Hoang-Nam, who succeeded his father in 1847, acknowledged a kind of feudal subjection to the Emperor of China. Anam contains 21,000,000 inhabitants, of whom 15,000,000 are in Tonquin. The Adamite army consists of 150,000 men.

THE past week has been marked by unusual events in Great Britain and Ireland—events which are full of significance individually, and which have attracted the interested attention of the whole civilized world. The first was the unconditional release of PARNELL, DILLON and KELLEY from Kilmainham Jail, and their return to their places in Parliament. This event betokened an entire change in the policy of the Government. Coercion was to be discarded and conciliation to take its place. The first was thus acknowledged to be a failure, while the latter, if received in the right spirit by the Irish leaders, was believed to promise better times for Ireland.

IMMEDIATELY upon the release of these Land Leaguers Mr. FORSTER, the Lord Lieutenant, resigned, as the new policy was entirely out of accord with his feelings. Mr. GLADSTONE then appointed Lord FREDERICK CAVENDISH to succeed him, who proceeded to Dublin to carry out the Premier's wishes.

THE IRISH ASSASSINATIONS.

Without exception every friend of Ireland deeply grieves over the murders committed there last Saturday. Nothing in the long red record of political assassinations was ever more insensate, more purposeless, or more cruel to those in whose interests it was ostensibly done than the assassination of BURKE and CAVENDISH. There are few things—even murders, that are wholly unproductive of good to anybody—but this crime is a dire misfortune to all.

There is almost as little to be said in extenuation of the murderers as there could be in regard to GUITEAU. The victims were not in any way identified with the troubles in Ireland; they were not like Lord LEITRIM, who, in addition to being a brutal land despot, was a social wolf, and deserved death a thousand times; they were not even Irish landlords at all, but agents of the Government sent on an errand of amelioration and mercy. They were in reality commissioners from the Liberal Administration in London, charged with devising and putting into operation some plan by which the present unhappy condition of affairs in Ireland might be terminated. Killing them was like killing those who come into camp with a flag of truce.

In the first flush of horror at this crime people prophesy a world of evils that will follow. They assert that it will so shock the English people as to overturn the Gladstone Administration, restore the Tories to power, put an end at once to all efforts to adjust the Irish troubles, and open up again the old program of fire and sword which have made Ireland the saddest spot of ground on earth outside of Siberia.

Let us fervently hope that this will not be so. The most embittered Tory in England must admit that the murder of BURKE and CAVENDISH is not in any way the result of Land-Leagueism, nor even of such wild, lawless attempts at justice as brought about the death of Lord LEITRIM. It was the work of miscreants who killed simply from a tigerish thirst for killing, stimulated by the present excitement in the country, for which one party is as responsible as the other.

The prompt expression of horror at the deed by the leading Land Leaguers, and the perception of the utterly purposeless character of the murder, will prevent any such violent reaction in the English mind as will lead to an increased stringency toward Ireland. Englishmen can now show that they are worthy of being our brethren by taking the wisely temperate view of this unfortunate occurrence that we did of the muder of two Presidents.

NEED OF A VIGOROUS FOREIGN POLICY.

Her strong self-assertiveness has been of the greatest value to England in building up her immense foreign trade. So important has this been as to justify the belief that it was the result of policy as much as natural instinct. "Trade follows the flag," is one of the controlling precepts of English statesmanship. English cannon have always been at the instant service of English merchants. An English man-of-war or fleet, if necessary, was always ready—to make "English influence" a predominant wherever there was a market for English wares. The Germans, French, and even Italians are imitating this policy as fast as they can build men-of-war. Germany has iron-clads cruising all over the world, ostentatiously protecting German merchants, and making a show of guns and readiness to use them upon the least excuse. France is doing the same thing. The occupation of Tunis is simply to open up fresh markets for French goods. The scheme of flooding the Sahara has for its main motive the opening up of the wealthy Soudan region to French merchants. On a still larger scale are operations in Anam, one of the most populous and wealthy countries in Southeastern Asia. French men-of-war have recently bombarded Ha Noi, the capital of the Tonquin District, and it is believed that the King of Anam will be compelled to step down an out, as the Bey of Tunis has had to. This will make a fine addition to the present possessions of the French in Cochin-China, and give them control of all the trade of the tributaries flowing into the Gulf of Tong-King.

The trade of the world belongs more naturally to American merchants than to any others, but we can never build up any foreign commerce as long as such puling weakness reigns in the State Department as at present. The American merchant is never going abroad to do business so long as he feels that he alone, of all those engaged in trade at a South American, Indian, African or Chinese port has no Government behind him to see that he is not imprisoned, ill-used, robbed or murdered. The Government of the United States never had a finer opportunity to attend to this development of commercial relations abroad than at present. It has never had—possibly never will have again—so little at home to distract its attention. It can put all its energies into measures for the development of our commerce, and the placing of the American flag on an equality, at least, with the flags of England, France and Germany in every port in the world.

PRES. ARTHUR has acted discreetly in the FITZ-JOHN PORTER case. Few people care whether the great Unshot is restored to his privileges of citizenship or not, so that the President could make a pardon extend that far, without exciting and particular feeling. He was, however, very careful that his act of remission should extend no farther, and pointedly refused to accompany it with any recommendation to Congress, or expression of wish, of any kind, so that any future step in the matter must rest wholly with Congress, where we imagine Mr PORTER will always encounter insuperable obstacle in his efforts to secure rehabilitation.

ANY person, male or female, out of employment, can make a good thing by canvassing their own Township for "Nasby in Exile." For particulars address Locke Publishing Co., Toledo, O.

THE FINDING OF DELONG.

After so many weary months of anxiety concerning the fate of the brave DELONG and his companions, all doubt is put to flight by the finding of their bodies in those dreary ice bound regions. Starting with the brightest hopes, buoyant with the anticipation of accomplishing what so many others lost their lives in trying to do, this is the sad, the bitter end. It boots not now to regret that so many precious lives were allowed to be risked in so vain an enterprise. All that can be done is to offer heartfelt sympathy to the sorrowing friends of the dead.

The "Jeannette" was undoubtedly a strong, staunch vessel, well equipped, and carefully manned, but no ship was ever yet constructed that could endure to be ground between those terrible ice floes. And yet this is the almost constant danger to which these ventures into the Arctic regions are subjected. The "Jeannette" had, however, got along measurably well although surrounded by ice and the snow piled up in hills around her, until the first part of June, 1881, when the ice immediately about her began to crack parted, left her afloat, then came together again with terrific force, crushing her in its insatiable maw as a wild beast does its victim, and towards the morning of June 12 swallowed her leaving scarcely a vestige to tell of what had been the home of her brave crew for so many months. Then began their real hardships. Obliged to take to their frail boats, liable to be caught and crushed in the floating ice, exposed to the intense cold with little shelter, and a long uncertain journey before them, the end of which they knew was more likely to be death than safety, it is wonderful to learn from the survivors how bravely they maintained hope and courage. A part, as is well known, with Lieut. DANENHOWER were saved, but the brave Commander, Capt. DELONG, and his men perished.

This brave officer who adds another to the list of those who have given up their lives to the cause of science was considered one of the brightest officers in the service. He graduated from the Newport Naval Academy, the tenth in rank of merit in a class of 54. Brave, earnest, enthusiastic, he was a favorite with all who knew him, and their sorrow at the certainty of his death is dead and genuine. Like Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, he leaves a wife who has never given up the hope of his safety and eventual return, but, unlike the former, the uncertainty as to her husband's fate has not been long continued.

It is not probable that the fate of the "Jeannette" and so many of her brave men will have the slightest effect in preventing others from seeking the same suffering and a similar end. Every one infected with this Arctic mania will imagine that he is the favored mortal who will solve the riddle so many have perished in attempting the guessing. As the BLADE has said before the result to be attained is not worth all this waste of precious life which would be of so much more moment in other directions. In this ill-fated expedition perished also Mr. J. J. COLLINS who was a man of profound scientific attainments. To what end has he died? Even had they proved successful, how much better off would the world be to day. A few more facts in regard to meteorological laws would perhaps, be known, but nothing which is at all commensurate with the expenditure of valuable energy, enterprise and life which the search has already caused. The North Pole is safe where it is; the Northwest passage is not at all neccessary for commercial purposes unless the climate in those regions changes, so there can be no possible reason for further Arctic tragedies unless indeed it be thought a good safety valve for the exhaustion of surplus wealth and energy. Of course if men choose to risk their lives in such bootless ventures, it is not likely they will be prevented, but the BLADE must call it misdirected enterprise.

THE SAHARA SCHEME.

The Desert of Sahara is to be turned into a great lake. Instead of the burning sands stretching for so many weary miles East and West, dotted at long intervals by green oases, there will be a wide waste of waters. Instead of the long caravan of camels bearing their burdens over the desert, and the wild Arabs who count this their own especial domain, ships laden with the product of the countries on either shore will pursue their way, manned by other races, who will know little of the customs of the denizens of the desert.

At the first thought this flooding of the Sahara seemed a wild, impracticable scheme—but M. DE LESSEP's plan has been approved by the French Cabinet, and steps are to be taken to put it into execution. A canal is to be dug from the Mediterranean Sea to the desert, and then the waters of the former can amble merrily over the latter, until its existence is blotted out entirely.

It is a great engineering feat, but one not any more difficult than what have been already accomplished elsewhere. Of course the object is French aggrandisement, and undoubtedly it will be largely to their advantage. Should the whole desert be covered with navigable waters, it will bring within reach countries which have been practically out of commercial possibilities. But the land may be too high to admit of that, and then the result might be to destroy present conditions without substituting better ones.

It is a question of a good deal of interest as to the climatic changes which the substitution of a great lake for a desert will produce in different localities. The Arab may be deprived of his happy wandering grounds, the Tunisian marshes lose their power of disseminating fever, but will Italy lose the balmy airs that make it so attractive to the people the world over? When the hot breath of the desert ceases to be wafted across the sea will cold and ice and snow take the place of the fruits and flowers that make Italy a garden land? It is believed that this may be the effect and if so, many people would cry to the French Government to pause before they turn beauty into dreariness.

THE Society of the Army of the Potomac will hold its re-union this year at Detroit, on Wednesday and Thursday, June 14 and 15. Of this Society Gen CHARLES DEVENS, of Boston, is President, and Col. H. C. KING, of New York, is Secretary. The greatest reunion in the Society's history is expected. Detroit is making great preparations for entertaining the veterans, and has already raised $4,300 for expenses.

CAMERON finds that Bossism in Pennsylvania is a limited monarchy.

CHANGE OF BASE.

Mr. GLADSTONE has astonished the world by his recent step in the political management of Ireland. Perhaps history affords no example where a statesman has so completely changed his course of action by one movement as has the Premier, and this sudden reversal is looked upon as a decided evidence that the Government is satisfied that coercion is in every sense of the word a failure. It has done more to unite the Irish people into a nation than any other possible course could have done. It has given rise and shape to an organization which to day controls Ireland, and directs with the certainty of obedience the course of the people. Before the Coercion act went into effect, with all of the misery, all of the discontentment, there was no union but a conflict of purpose. All that was changed and the British Government may well feel that the present status of rebellious sentiments in Ireland is formidable.

Mr. GLADSTONE's change of base may be in the nature of a desperate move, as some declare, to retain power. It was certain that his past policy was a failure. It need not, however, be regarded either as an evidence of a struggle to keep himself Premier and the Liberals at the head of affairs, nor yet as a vacillation unworthy a great statesman. He believed that Ireland could be forced into submission, that the history of the past could be repeated in the present, that he could by stern measures force back the growing rebellion of spirit effervescing in deeds of violence. He has signally failed, acknowledges that failure and proposes to take the opposite course of conciliation. This is what it amounts to. There is no modification of coercion. It is practically abandoned. Mr. PARNELL and his followers may well feel that they have won a victory.

A victory is, however, often a more difficult thing to handle wisely than a defeat. Mr. PARNELL has now the opportunity of his life. He is the idol of the Irish nation, not of a part, but of the whole, made so by virtue of his past labors, but more particularly by his late imprisonment. What he says will be its law of action, and if he appreciates the position and has the breadth to use what has been placed so unreservedly in his hands, with discretion, a new day may be indeed dawning upon Ireland. His conduct since his arrest has been so wise that it is impossible not to expect much from his future course. He himself expresses the greatest hope of better times in Ireland, providing the Government maintains the same spirit with which it now seems possessed.

The Conservatives, while openly scouting Mr. GLADSTONE's change of base, have themselves altered their views so as to incline to the very peasant proprietary which they so bitterly opposed two years ago, offering in this way an alliance with the Home Rulers, who will, however, be more likely to coöperate with Mr. GLADSTONE. Meanwhile the resignation of Mr. FORSTER gives another opportunity for a wise move in the settlement of matters.

POLITICAL MURDERS.

The London *Times* congratulates the English people that the life of the Queen has never been attacked through political malice, but the various assaults upon her were simply ebullitions of madmen. This fact is contrasted with the murder of the two Presidents LINCOLN and GARFIELD, and the conclusion drawn that a Republican form of government is no safe-guard against political horrors—in other words that no other Government in the world has such elements of stability and repression of dissatisfaction with the existing order of things as has that of Great Britain.

So far as the attempts upon the Queen's life is concerned the *Times* is probably right. Not one of them apparently was the outgrowth of political excitement, but it must be remembered that she is not regarded by the people as in any way responsible, or as having any influence in shaping the policy of the Government. She is a mere figure head, the representative of an old idea whose shadow influences the average Briton through his reverence for the past while the substance has long since passed away. Time has been when political assassinations were not unknown in Great Britain, and when their occurrence caused a complete revolution in public affairs.

It is true that the assassination of both LINCOLN and GARFIELD directly or indirectly were the results of political excitement, but though the whole Nation quivered with grief and indignation, so stern was its self control, so profound its regard for law and order, that no kind of a popular outbreak occurred in either case. Nor was the Republic responsible for these deeds. The first was the result of an excited state of feeling consequent upon a civil war in which the triumph of a great principle had been involved, when men's minds were inflamed by long years of struggle which had barely ceased. The wonder was that this was the only tragedy enacted before affairs settled down to a normal condition of quiet.

The murder of GARFIELD, on the contrary, was at a time when the country was in a state of profound peace. No shadow of a reason existed for its commission. But the spirit of Communism is rampant in Europe, and its leaven is working in the United States, upon whose shores thousands of foreigners land each week. Its influence is felt in our political organizations, inflaming the minds of unbalanced people with the idea that the country is in danger, and giving a man who, as with GUITEAU, longs for notoriety, a chance to obtain it by a cowardly deed which he hoped to clothe in the garb of patriotism. The Nation thrilled with angry horror and intense grief, and yet retained its self-control. Another triumph for the Republic.

Neither of these murders could outdo in horror the terrible ones of Lord CAVENDISH and Mr. BURKE, which were plainly of political origin. And yet no one dreams of asserting that the British Government in its entirety is a failure because of its terrific mistakes in Ireland—mistakes as much more fearful and far-reaching than anything the United States has committed as can well be imagined. It remains to be seen how strong is British self-control under the stress now laid upon it so heavily.

AGENTS for sale of the new illustrated subscription book, "Nasby in Exile," are coining money. One agent writes that he took *thirteen* subscribers the first day. Those wishing territory should address Locke Publishing Co., Toledo, O., at once

IS MARS INHABITED?

A very curious and interesting question is under consideration involving the possibility of the planet Mars being inhabited, and scientific men are giving the matter a good deal of study. It was started by a discovery of Signor SCHIAPPARELLI, Director of the Royal Observatory at Milan. He has made the planet the object of the most continued and careful observation for many years. In the Winter of 1877-78 he noticed dark bands crossing the disk of Mars, noticed them again the next year, and last January and February, he observed and mapped out more than 20 of these dark lines which resemble dark sea ways cut across the continent. The Italian astronomer calls them canals, and Prof. PROCTOR, who says that he himself has seen these lines, but is not yet prepared to say their appearance is not due to an optical delusion, adds further:

> Should it be proved that the network of dark streaks has a real existence we should by no means be forced to believe that Mars is a planet unlike our earth, but we might perhaps infer that the engineering works on a much greater scale than any which exist on our globe have been carried on upon the surface of Mars. The smaller force of Martian gravity would suggest that such works could be much more easily conducted on Mars than on the earth, as I have elsewhere shown. It would be rash, however, at present to speculate in this way.

Of course the idea of such great engineering feats presupposes that Mars is inhabited, which is precisely the question that science has not yet answered, nor given the means to discover. Some of the boldest astronomers have turned their attention in that direction determined to solve the problem if it is possible, and as so many wonderful things have been accomplished in the past, this may be one of the scientific victories of the future. Speaking of these theorists the London *Telegraph* thus describes one experiment planned:

> The moon, however, swims in the sky only 240,000 away a perfectly dead and effete orb, the savants say, with no water, no air, and no likelihood of life, though a Chicago newspaper did once give an account of lunan people seen about the "Sea of Serenity." If there be nobody of any kind in the moon, these audacious theorists said, "well and good!" but if she be peopled, somebody there must know something of geometry, which is a common basis of science." They proposed, therefore, to build upon Salisbury Plain, in mile-long lines of furze, or rather heaped-up fuel, the diagram of the 47th proposition of "Euclid," and on a clear night to set fire to it simultaneously. A geometrician in the Moon, they thought, would see and recognize the "doctrine of the hypothenuse" in fiery outline, since we ourselves can, with good glasses, discern an object as large as St Paul's Cathedral on the lunar surface. These theorists hoped, therefore, that the mathematical signal might haply be beheld by an intelligent lunarian, and answered in the same fashion with some familiar symbol or figure—after which, they argued, communication of some sort could soon be established. The wild experiment has not been tried, and perhaps at best geometrical study has never been much cultivated in that pale orb where water would boil at freezing point, and where the air, if it exists, is 200 times rarer than our own, not to speak of the scientific belief that the moon burned herself out into ashes a thousand million years ago.

While scientists may yet be a long way from proving planetary existence, to assert that it is impossible would be absurd. It is, on the contrary, highly probable. Life may be, and doubtless is, entirely different from what it is on the earth but it is hardly supposable that among all these great bodies circling around the sun this small planet is the only one inhabited.

Mars has challenged the attention because of its nearness more than any other of the bodies belonging to the solar system except the moon. It presents very strongly marked features under the telescope. Speaking of it the *Telegraph* says:

> Five thousand miles in diameter, and, therefore, not so large as our earth, it is yet a respectable globe, which might, indeed, have giants for inhabitants, since its gravity is so small. Its year is nearly twice as long as ours; its Summer probably cool and its Winter warm, while even at 40,000,000 miles of distance we can note the red and green patches of color on the planet, which have been accurately mapped, and the white spot at each pole, which are considered to be Arctic and Antarctic ice-caps. This red hue of Mars has puzzled everybody save the French savants, who make a capital of everything. A Parisian astronomer put forward the theory that vegetation in this planet is crimson instead of green, and that is why we see Mars ruddy in his Summer season and dull in his Winter time. It would be interesting to know what magnificent planetary flower it is which, thus suddenly blossoming over thousands of square miles, sends the rosy glow so far into space. But Mars, if he has not these sublime "gardens of Gul in their bloom," possesses almost certainly atmosphere, waters, and snow, with oceans, rivers, clouds, rains and fogs, as well, apparently, as trade winds and oceanic currents. There is evidently going forward in that orb, astronomers say, the secular changes which our own globe experiences, the slow formation of valleys and deltas, the succession of equable seasons, with other conditions of intelligible life. In all parts of the surface except "the snowy poles of moonless Mars," this particular sphere exhibits features and details which encourage the idea of a peopled world. Mars is more comfortably placed, according to mortal notions, for becoming tenanted than great bodies like Uranus, where for 20 years together the small and feeble sun would not be visible to people in a certain latitude, or than Jupiter, which Whewell held was a "world of fog with a cinder or two for a center."

We are decidedly of the opinion that Mars is inhabited, and, in fact, calmly contemplate the probability of the BLADE's—the biggest Weekly this side of the ocean—being obliged to establish a branch establishment in that planet, where the paper's circulation will be as large as upon the Earth.

"NASBY IN EXILE."

Territory for this handsomely-illustrated subscription book, published by the Locke Publishing Co., Toledo, O., is being taken up by canvassers very rapidly. Agents are reporting sales of from 10 to 20 copies daily. The book is the finest ever published. It contains over 300 illustrations and 672 pages. It takes no talking to sell it. Any person can become an agent. Write for particulars.

GEN. ABE BUFORD, the noted Kentucky turfman, has recently "experienced religion," and given up racing. For all that, he believes that racing, despite the evils surrounding the track, to be necessary for the country, and not unchristian. The first necessity for racing was to encourage the development of horses so as to provide the cavalry of the country with proper mounts. He illustrated this in a recent lecture, by citing his own experience:

> Suppose we had been without a race course since Noah left his ark with his inferior Barb or Arabian horses, our great Generals—Forrest, Stuart, and Morgan—would have cut a pretty figure during the war with their men mounted on such horses as these were. Our artillery was totally inefficient in the field branch of that service. What sort of a race would I have made during the war when chasing Sturgis back into Memphis mounted on one of Noah's mustang ponies? Or what would have become of me when Wilson was chasing me across the bridge near Columbus, Ga., on which the Yankee picket seized the bridle of my horse and struck me over the head with his saber, mounted on one of Noah's horses? I would have been a lost child. But being mounted on an improved thoroughbred, after discharging my pistol at his head, I made a rapid and successful retreat.

THE FRELINGHUYSEN shudder at the possibility of a war with Chili is contemptibly weak and cowardly. It dishonors America before the world, and belies the whole spirit of our people. It is a new thing in American diplomacy to cut and trim for fear of giving offense, and shiver timorously for fear we have spoken too boldly. The innovation is a galling one, and some day will cost us fearfully in blood and treasure. The attitude of the Garfield Administration was worthy of our people. There was no bullying or threatening—not the smallest suggestion of either. It was the position that a strong, brave, dignified man takes in a row between a couple of noisy, cigaret-smoking young bloods in a street car in which he is riding. He has only to make his disapprobation manifest and the row ceases instantly, for his power of enforcing his wishes is undoubted. All that was necessary was for the United States to hint strongly that it would not see any injustice done in South America, and the matter would have ended—by no injustice being done. Now we stand before the world as afraid to say a word of caution to even so insignificant a power as Chili, and there grows up a contempt for our National spirit that is not only humiliating to our pride, but is also detrimental to our commerce, for English and German merchants get a footing in South America by reason of their national prestige, that should be secured to ours.

ONE of the "triumphs" to which chemistry looks forward with complacency is an independence of China as a source of tea, and a manufacture of the same from guano. Guanine, the radical principle of the latter, closely approximates theine—the radical of tea and coffee in composition, and requires but little manipulation to be changed over into it. Prof. TRESCOTT says with the cheerful complacency of a man of science announcing some new stride in progress:

> Given only sufficient demand for the pure stimulant principle of tea and coffee, and a market high enough above the cost of its vegetable sources, and it might then safely be predicted that not many months would elapse before companies with thousands of capital stock would engage successfully in the chemical manufacture of theine from guano.

This discovery intensifies the mistake in our foreign policy in not getting an advantageous position with relation to Peru and her islands. There is no telling what moment our supply of tea may be cut off by a quarrel with China, and with the guano beds in the hands of Chili. What will our people do for the cup that cheers, but does not inebriate, though it is fearfully provocative of tattle?

PROFESSOR TYNDALL has written a letter to the London *Times*, in which is embodied the result of his own investigation, as well as those of Dr. KOCH, a celebrated German scientist, into the nature of consumption. A long series of experiments have proved that this terrible disease is due to the presence in the blood of a living parasite, which is not in consequence of any disease already at work, but which has been introduced, developed and multiplied there. That is, the parasite does not depend upon the diseased condition of the organ, but *vice versa*. Dr. KOCH has bred this creature artificially for eight generations hoping to obtain a mild form of the disease, but as yet has not suceeded. This however, is the object of these searching investigations, namely the hope of obtaining from animals an effective inoculant against consumption precisely as small-pox germs are cultivated in the cow. If this should prove possible, the discovery will be a great blessing to the human race.

IN Roman days the most effectual method of stopping the epidemic of suicide among the women was found to be a law compelling the exposure of the naked bodies of those who killed themselves at the crossing of thronged highways. That stopt the mania instantly. Women were not afraid to kill themselves, but their souls revolved at the thought of their naked bodies being made a spectacle for the gaping herd. Possibly the full publication of the proceedings of the MALLEY trial may have a kindred moral effect. The minute particularization of how the body of a young lady who was only a few months ago the belle of her City, was torn to pieces in search of the cause of her death; the daily discussion in a crowded court-room by lawyers, doctors, and chemists, of the methods of examination of liver, lungs, stomach and limbs, for traces of arsenic, would tend to impress the young feminine mind that there are worse things than hell to punish a misstep.

WE are having unpleasant revelations concerning New York cigars. These are almost altogether made in tenement houses, and the lowest grade of tenement houses that New York can furnish at that, which is saying a good deal, since people who have seen both express a strong preference for a sewer as a place of residence, on account of its purer atmosphere. The most uncleanly of all immigrants—the Bohemians—are largely employed in this work. The picture of a large family so employed, in a single vile little room, in which all the operations of life are conducted, with a pile of tobacco in the room to be handled with unclean hands, trampled upon with filthy feet, and absorb all manner of diseased exhalations is not an inviting spectacle for the man who relishes his after-dinner "weed." The Cigar Makers' Union of New York City is struggling for a reformation by an abolition of the tenant-house system.

THE hight of impudence has been reached in a bill introduced into the New York Assembly to reimburse drafted men for the expense of procuring substitutes. The weak-kneed patriots who did their fighting by proxy have adopted the saloonists' methods of securing reimbursement for the cost of their cowardice. They have formed a "protective association," and sent a circular to Legislators, saying:

> We propose to use the ballot hereafter, and not vote for any candidate who is opposed to our claim. We hope and expect you to do the "square thing."

NONE of the English royal family were present at DARWIN's funeral. The Englishman with the best brain since NEWTON's, and who was a king in the world of intellect, was not entitled to as much respect as snobbish royalty pays to some starveling-minded noodle of an aristocrat, whom Nature hastily rids the world of by giving him such an appetite for dissipation that he burns himself out in a few short years.

THE *Inter-Ocean* starts a horrid rumor that SHIPHERD is ELI PERKINS in disguise.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Great indignation is expressed in Arizona at the President's proclamation that the Territory is in a state of turmoil.——The Massachusetts House, by a large majority, deferred to the next Legislature the Senate bill restricting the issue of liquor licenses to one for every thousand persons.——The health of Archbishop Purcell is said to be improving.——The St. Louis elopers—Mr. Curtis and Mrs. Ladd—have settled down on a cattle ranch in Texas.——Vanderbilt sailed for Europe Saturday.——A heavy snow storm prevailed in Pennsylvania Saturday.——A gigantic Government land scrip fraud and forgery has been unearthed at St. Louis. Its ramifications appear to have extended throughout the western country, aggregating in money amount to half a million dollars.——Died at Oshkosh, Wis., Friday, Ephraim Sherman Durfee, aged 97 years, who was Worshipful Master of Rochester Lodge of Masons in 1828, and conferred degrees on Morgan, who subsequently exposed Masonic secrets. He was a soldier of the war of 1812.——In the South Carolina case at Charleston the jury disagreed.——Frost is reported to have done serious damage in the Michigan fruit belt.——Business failures for the week, 101, a decrease of nine under last report.——Sentence to the full extent of the law was pronounced by Judge Higley, of the Cincinnati Police Court, upon Fridolin Schumann, the first liquor seller to be convicted under the Smith law—$100 fine and 30 days in jail. Appeal was taken.——The case from Crawford County in the Ohio Supreme Court, to test the constitutionality of the Pond Liquor Law, has been set for hearing May 23.——The bid of a syndicate of $2,800,000 for the Sprague properties in Rhode Island, was withdrawn, and the sale has been postponed to May 18.——The Lake Shore meeting resulted in the re-election of the Board of Officers and Directors. The report of Pres. Vanderbilt shows a decrease of $778,000 in the gross earnings and $860,000 in the expenses, the surplus for the year being $10,266.——The Western Union Telegraph Company, through its annex, the Great Northwestern, have secured a monopoly of all the Canadian lines and ocean cable connections.——The steamship "Alaska," on her last trip from New York to Queenstown, made the passage in six days 21 hours and 26 minutes, the fastest time on record by several hours.——As the result of a vote taken by 61 Presbyteries, instrumental music will be introduced into the United Presbyterian Church of North America. The ballot stood 616 to 606.——Melvin Fry, a Pittsburg negro, is believed to have put arsenic in the bread at his boarding-house on the hillside by which eight persons were seriously poisoned.——The Ohio Sunday law was generally enforced the second Sunday after it went into effect. There were only two violations reported in Cincinnati, two in Columbus, and one in Toledo. In Cleveland the observance was not so general, but a large majority of the saloons were closed.——Irishmen of Boston have authorized Parnell to offer a reward of $5,000 for the apprehension of the Dublin assassins.——The loss by the fire at Racine amounts to $770,000, with $250,000 insurance. Forty-four buildings and 10,000,000 feet of lumber were consumed.——A huge iceberg was recently visible from the summit of Spruce mountain, in Massachusetts. A steamer which arrived at Boston Sunday, reports having passed a field of ice 300 miles in length.——A large portion of Winnipeg and its suburbs is overflowed, the gas-house being three feet under water.——The funeral of Horace Maynard, ex-Postmaster General, took place at Knoxville, Tenn., Friday afternoon. The remains were interred in Gray Cemetery. The procession was the largest ever witnessed in Knoxville.——In an interview, Gen. Sherman said that out of the 4,000 Indians at the Agency, only 375 engaged in the recent outbreak, and their intention evidently was not to go upon a raid, but to make their way into Old Mexico.——The Court House at Pittsburgh, which cost nearly $250,000, was partially destroyed by fire Sunday. Harry McDermott was killed by falling glass, and several firemen were injured. There was an insurance of $50,000 in home companies.——The Ohio Republican State Convention has been called for June 7th, to nominate a Secretary of State, Supreme Court Judge and member of the Board of Public Works.——The law against the use of musical instruments in United Presbyterian Churches has been repealed, the vote of all the Presbyteries standing, for repeal, 616; against, 606.——A loss of $40,000 was suffered at Nevada, Mo., by the burning of the opera house block.——The excess of imports for the month of March was $5,978,214. In March last year there was an excess of exports of $24,356,620 a difference of $30,334,840.——The aggregate receipts of the Government for the nine months ending March 31 were $299,557,284, an increase of $32,799,131 over the same period of 1880-81.——It is thought Blaine will be a candidate for Congressman in Maine at the approaching election. As the State has not been redistricted, all the candidates will be voted for by the State at large.——The Republican Congressional Committee expect to capture 25 Republican Congressmen from the Bourbons of the South in the next election. This will more than offset any loss they may suffer in the North.——It is estimated that the receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ending July 1 will be $405,000,000.——Rev. Dr. P. S. Donelson, a prominent Methodist preacher, died at Dexter, Mich., Saturday, after a protracted illness.——Pres. Arthur signed the anti-Chinese immigration bill Monday, with the 10 years' suspension clause.——Petition for the issue of a writ of habeas corpus in Sergeant Mason's case is denied by the United States Supreme Court.——The Government interest charges for the past nine months were $56,862,300, a decrease of $9,628,32 on the nine months ending March, 1881.——Scoville has obtained a writ of habeas corpus commanding John W. Guiteau to produce Mrs. Scoville in Court, alleging she is restrained of her liberty and is of unsound mind. Guiteau replies that he has no knowledge of his sister's whereabouts.——A cyclone struck Warrenton, Mo., Monday night, carrying the roof of the College building half a mile.——Argument before the District Supreme Court in the Guiteau case was heard Tuesday, but Reed did not conclude the opening argument.——Judge Otto Trevelyn is the new Secretary for Ireland.——A conference of leading Pennsylvania Republicans agreed upon the following ticket: Governor, Gen. Beaver; Lieutenant Governor, C. S. Wolfe; Congressman-at-Large, Sen. Davis; Supreme Judge, W. H. Rawle; Secretary of Internal Affairs, Sen. Green.——The Senate passed the House Tariff Commission bill—35 to 19. It now goes to the President.

CHOICE FICTION.

See our announcement of cheap books on the fifth page of this issue. We cannot devote space to enumerate all the titles we have in stock. Any person remitting us $1, $2, $5, or $10 for choice fiction, may depend on getting more books postpaid by mail for their money than they could reasonably expect.

ONE DOLLAR is all the capital required for a splendid paying business. Agents for "Nasby in Exile" are making $10 to $15 per day. Address Locke Publishing Co., Toledo, O., for particulars.

Correspondence.

NEW YORK LETTER.

May's Moving Miseries—Gun Cotton Torpedos—What Socialists May Get One Day—Flowers Abundant—Tally-Ho Coaches—Notes About Hotels—The Music Festival—True Stories of Imagination—Sorrow for DeLong—Various Items.

Correspondence Toledo Blade.

NEW YORK, May 5, 1882.

If Dante had known the miseries of the first of May, as we have experienced in New York, the "Inferno" would have had another book, somewhere far down among the worst of its dreadful pictures. The overturn here began about the 25th of April, and will be over pretty generally by the 10th of May; so we have two weeks of chaos. There has been more moving than on any previous year since the panic of 1873; not only families, but shop-keepers have suffered from the craze—probably the half of them for no better reason than to make a change. The plumber fiend laughs in the basement; the painter-fiend whistles in the attic; the carpet-fiend riots in the parlor; mistress and the servants are fuming and frothing to do nothing; the water is shut off; the gas is shut off; the heat is shut off; and it has been for 10 days as cold as February. Alas for the men! The husband and father is afraid to go near the domicile that should give him shelter, and hies to the club. The miserable lodger finds a lock on the door that his key does not fit, and he seeks the seclusion the hotel grants—at his own expense. If by chance he gets in he is lost in unfamiliar paths, finding the strange house like the one run by Gray, with "rich windows that exclude the light, and passages that lead to nothing." But all this is to be reformed, the Socialists tell us. There is a good time coming when every man shall have a house and land of his own; shall sit under his own squash vine and apple tree; when the adult male who has not secured such a home shall be served forthwith as the drones are served among bees—put to death. That time will finish the first of May.

NIHILISM ON A SMALL SCALE.

You have heard of the feeble, or say ridiculous attempt to snuff out William H. Vanderbilt and Cyrus W. Field through the agency of explosives. Perhaps no serious injury was intended; perhaps it was meant as a joke: most likely it was a characteristic way of resenting the action of the Superintendent of Police who forbade a procession of Socialists a week ago last Sunday. All Sunday parades except funerals are prohibited by law, and Walling merely did his duty. Yet some fool sent him a torpedo, which was left in the wrong house, however. I have heard much severe comment on these matters, and though some make light of them the majority of law abiding citizens recognize in the presence of Schwab and his followers an exceedingly dangerous element; one which, they say, will have to be curbed ere long by swinging the murderous rascals to lamp-posts. If San Francisco should break loose here, there would be a good many people hurt, past all surgery, and the air would be all the cleaner for it.

THE MONTH OF FLOWERS.

But a more cheerful view may be taken of City life. We are just now literally smothered with roses. The supply is abundant and the demand correspondingly large. It is pleasant to record such a fact, for where one finds a love of flowers he is pretty sure to find pure and happy people. If the love of flowers could supplant the love of drinks a stranger would be apt to mistake our City for the New Jerusalem. Floral decorations at parties and receptions are wonderfully extravagant. In one Murray Hillhome, recently, the house was transformed into Fatima's bower. The hall was made a dense thicket of palms and ferns, and the parlors were walled around with masses of verdure and flowers. The general taste is for wreaths and garlands of roses, rather than for bouquets and elaborate pieces. Small flowers, such as violets, seem to be neglected, the taste being for no end of great, waxy lilies and staring white and red roses. Not a quarter of these floral decorations for a reception are purchased—they are hired for the occasion, and in England they hire mourners. A florist takes the contract, transforms the place into a Garden of Eden, and next morning carts off his truck, leaving no more of the display than a few withered leaves strewn over the carpets.

EXCLUSIVE, BUT EXPENSIVE.

Col. Kane's coach from Madison Square to Pelham has started for the season, and another coach will soon begin trips to Yonkers. It takes an hour and a half to get to Pelham, and the fare is $2.50—about seven times as much as by rail; "but then, you know, my boy, it's deucedly exclusive—all nobs, you know." Well, there's no harm in it; so give the old boys a chance.

HOTEL MEN BUSY.

The landlords—what a jolly lot of good fellows they are—just now stir about with especial energy, making ready for the Summer season. At Long Branch, Warren Leland is almost reconstructing his Ocean Hotel, and others are busy in repairing and decorating. All along the Jersey shore the work is going on. The same may be said of Coney Island, where the ravages of Winter storms have been repaired, roads put in order, and houses made ready. At Rockaway, the old boys are creeping out of their holes and looking up improvements. The monster hotel will probably get out of the clutches of the lawyers and begin business early. But there is not likely to be a rush toward the sea until the middle of June, so there is plenty of time to put all the houses in order. By the way, the Coleman House in Broadway on the block below the Sturtevant, will be a Leland hotel after the first of October next. Warren is going to take it, and if he don't know how to keep a hotel then hotel-keeping must be set down as one of the lost arts.

EXCEPTIONAL SUCCESS.

As a general rule, music is not flatteringly successful in our city, but the May Festival in the Seventh's Armory is a noteworthy exception. The interest rose from day to day until it culminated on Thursday at the performance of selections from Wagner's great Scandinavian Trilogy. I am not going into details, but simply note the fact that for once the press is unanimous and enthusiastic in praise of what was doubtless the grandest performance ever given on the continent. Until quite recently Wagner has been cold-shouldered and pooh-poohed; but now he has his critics and his enemies under his fort.

A QUEER STORY.

This story of the esthetic is soberly told: That last Summer among the loungers in the studio of a celebrated artist was one particular lady who never wearied of gazing at the picture of a Spanish beauty on which the artist was bestowing much of his spare time. The daughter born in the Winter of this lady is growing to be a miniature copy of that Spanish beauty. Probably a cast-iron librarian would class this production under the head of "Works of Imagination." But there is no reason why this may not be true. I know a case far more wonderful. One of the ablest scientific men of the age, a resident of this City, is one-armed, or rather one-handed. Not long before his birth his parents were visiting abroad, and were riding in a carriage through a Village. The gentleman got out to call at some place, and while he was gone a rough and dangerous-looking beggar hobbled up to the coach and thrust almost into the lady's face the stump of an arm from which the hand had recently been removed. The wound was bloody, and with the suddenness of the appearance brought the lady almost to fainting. When her child was born, some months later, it was a boy, perfect in all respects except that one hand and part of the forearm were missing! And this one-handed man is now the foremost chemist of the country.

SAD NEWS.

There is gloom over the City to-day, caused by the news of the fate of DeLong and his brave companions of the Jeannette expedition. I take it that the next inquiry for the North Pole will be made by a fleet of at least a dozen properly fitted ships. To go in a single craft is about as crazy an idea as it would be to send a single man-of-war to capture the British Navy.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Our magnificent Metropolitan Museum of Art is again open to citizens and strangers.

There is a craze for suicide just now, and from three to half a dozen are recorded every morning. In one case a young woman drove to an uptown pier, dismissed the cab, stalked out and jumped into the river. She was rescued, and half the reporters in the City are wild because neither she nor her friends will reveal her history. One suicide seems a matter of course: the victim had invented a flying machine.

Strong efforts are in progress to clear our streets of poles and wires by compelling the telegraph companies to put their wires under the ground. I doubt if the bill will pass.

The price of Croton water goes up this Spring from 7½ to 10 cents per 100 cubic feet, or about 750 gallons. Twenty-five cents at a pump is rather steep. This, however, affects only manufacturers, stable-keepers, and such large consumers.

Forest fires have been doing much damage in Long Island.

Immigration keeps up to high-water mark. The Summer current the other way sets in to-day when six steamers take out 800 or 900 cabin passengers.

Death is busy as usual. One day this week 20 inquests were held on as many bodies, and at the same time there were nearly as many bodies in the morgue awaiting recognition. One fool did not quite shuffle off his mortal coil. It was a German who met a girl for the first time on Monday night and instantly fell in love. She did not respond—in fact she turned him off. Next morning a policeman found him on a bench in Central Park with a bullet wound under his right eye.

This is a tough story. A stable-man in Brooklyn lost his life in trying to save his employer's horses—the stable being on fire. When his widow asked for his month's pay the employer deducted for four days, as during that time the man was dead and therefore of no use to him.

St. Mark's will soon build a $100,000 chapel at the corner of Avenue A and Tenth street. It was from the yard of St. Mark's, Second avenue and Eleventh street that Stewart's body was stolen.

A slow rain is falling this afternoon. It is much needed.

ZENO.

LETTER FROM BUCKEYE.

The First Instalment—The Shoe-String District Put Aright—The New Member—Barnum's Elephant in Washington—Chinese Bill—The Frank—The Tariff Commission—The Soldiers' Home—Senate Debate on Restoring Rebels to the Army.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1882.

Exit Chalmers. The first of the long list of Senators and Representatives who hold their seats through that system of violence and fraud which was deliberately adopted in the South against the negro when he became a voter, picked up his books and papers on Saturday and walked out of the House, a defeated and disgraced man. Chalmers was brazen and offensive in his scoundrelism to the last, and made a plausible speech in his own defense, showing, what was well known before, that he was sustained in his course by the white people, the courts of law, and what is called the public opinion of his State, but not showing that he was elected by a majority of the legal and rightful voters.

He was one of the advocates and authors of what is known as the "Mississippi plan." As soon as the Rebel States had accepted reconstruction, with the negro as a voter, they set themselves to devise plans to eliminate him from politics and restore the Government to the old dynasty who had brought on the rebellion. The success which had attended the Ku-Klux reign of terror opened up the way to the "Mississippi plan," which was speedily adopted in full or in some modified form, by the whole South. The Ku-Klux murders had struck terror through the whole negro population, and the object of the new plan was to inspire this terror by means which would not subject the actors to the ordeal of a United States Court. The main feature was the establishment of rifle clubs with red shirts, who rode furiously through the negro populations, broke up the negro meetings, firing pistols in every direction, and using abusive and threatening language. By this means the State of Mississippi was turned over to the white Democrats and the Legislature fixed up the Congressional Districts so as to be pretty easily managed, with one exception. This was what was known as the Negro District. It was conceded to the colored people, and had a colored majority of some 15,000. It stretched along the river the whole length of the State, and was so long and narrow that it obtained the name of the Shoestring District. It was this District in which Chalmers resided and which he undertook to carry under the auspices of the Mississippi plan. He organized his red-shirt clubs, broke up negro meetings, rode ferociously through the negro sections with his armed brigands, and soon produced such an impression as satisfied the negros and all Republicans that they had better not take part in the election. Hence Chalmers was triumphantly returned. This election was in 1876. In 1878 he was, of course, the candidate again, and again secured his election by the same means; but by the time the election came around in 1880 great progress had been made in all the South, and open bulldozing had been partly laid aside for tissue ballots, false counting and other fraudulent practices. In the Shoe-string District, Chalmers undertook to carry his points by the new methods. The tickets of both parties had sometimes been printed with a rooster, a cannon or some device on it by which it could be easily distinguished, and the Legislature had very properly passed a law forbidding this practice. Chalmers, knowing that a ticket was always printed with dashes between the different offices, gave orders that his tickets should be printed without them; and, after the election, when the count was made claimed that the printer's dashes were distinguishing marks. Through this trick he had all the votes with dashes thrown out, under color of the State law, by which means he was again certified as duly elected. But he took care to fortify his position by a decision of the State Courts. The South, and, indeed, the whole Democratic party stood by him to the last on the ground of legality, ignoring the great fact that an election was a means for ascertaining the will of the people and that laws were made to guard the rights of the voters and not to destroy them. The Southern Democrats were disposed to fillibuster in the interest of their candidate, but the Northern Democrats refused to go with them, and so the matter was finally decided by a simple party vote—one Democrat alone voting with the Republicans. The country may well be congratulated on the result.

Mr. Lynch, the successor to the seat of Gen. Chalmers is a negro, or, rather, a bright mulato who was a member of Congress before the Mississippi plan was invented. He was a slave when the war broke out, but only a boy. He learned to read after he was 13 years old. When he was 23 he was Speaker of the Mississippi House of Assembly and was nominated as a member of Congress before he reached the legal age (25), but reached it before taking his seat. He had been four times a candidate for Congress, but, after the first time, was successfully kept out of his seat, and now returns to it only because of a Republican majority to give him justice. He speaks and writes the language correctly and forcibly, and his speech in his own behalf was an example of moderation and good taste. His age is now 34. He has an estate in South Carolina of 180 acres which he cultivates with profit, and is, altogether, a fortunate and successful man.

Barnum's great venture in buying Jumbo appears to have been made with his usual sagacity. Probably the $10,000 which he paid for the huge beast would no more than pay for the gratuitous advertising which the elephant has brought him. His great show was here on Monday and Tuesday and everybody wanted to see the well-advertised elephant. The exhibitions (two each day) called together immense crowds estimated, for morning show, at 16,000 to 18,000. Barnum must have taken away, as the receipts, about $60,000.

The Chinese bill went back to the House with the Senate amendments and passed that body without any change. It now goes to the President. It is not likely that he will sign it, but he may allow it to go into effect without his signature by the lapse of the constitutional time. The bill cuts down the period of suppression to 10 years, but in other respects the changes are not material. It was passed by the votes of both parties, but more Republicans than Democrats voted against it. In its spirit it is, however, thoroughly democratic and of the "same sort," as the black laws, the whipping-post, and the fugitive slave law. Sen. Ingalls broke in on Sen. Farley, who was describing the Chinese as loathsome and pestiferous nuisances, with the question why the people of California employed such wretches and thus kept them in the country. That question punctured a reservoir of stuff, and the Senator had to acknowledge that his picture was a little exaggerated.

The Senate amendment to the Postoffice appropriation bill by which the franking nuisance was restored, was stricken out by the House and the bill was passed without it.

The everlasting Tariff Commission bill is still before the House and many dreary speeches continue to be hung upon it. An attempt has been made to set a day for bringing the *endless* debate to an *end*, but the Democrats fillibustered and the motion was withdrawn.

The Soldiers' Home investigation has resulted in a report censuring the management, and recommending that the institution be henceforth conducted for the benefit of the soldiers. It is a splendid property, and the idea of the report is that it shall be made, even more beautiful, but that it shall not be run in the interest of the Board of Managers, but in the interest of the inmates who are the broken-down soldiers of the United States Army.

The discussion in the Senate on the bill to remove the disabilities of the Rebels so as to allow former officers to be appointed to vacancies in the United States army brought out the old spirit of rebellion on one side and the old patriotic fire on the other side. The discussion was full of interest. The Southern leaders undertook to maintain that the Rebellion was right and that one side was as fairly justifiable as the other side. This is a position which can never be conceded, and Sens. Ingalls and Hawley stood manfully by the patriotic record of the country, maintaining that the war was everlastingly right, that it had different purpose and was for the restoration of the Union and the destruction of Slavery. They were handsomely triumphant, and the South won no laurels in the conflict.

BUCKEYE.

ALL DEAD.

DeLong and Party Found by Engineer Melville—The Search for Chipp.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Sec. Chandler received to-night the following telegram from Engineer Melville:

"LENA DELTA, March 24, 1882.

"I found DeLong and party, dead. Found all the papers and books. Will continue to search for Chipp."

ST. PETERSBURG, May 5.—Lieut Danenhower's eyes are so badly affected he has been advised to postpone his departure from this city for four days in order to consult occulists, as it is feared continuing his journey would risk the complete loss of his eyesight.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The River and Harbor Bill Completed—A New Departure in the Manner of Expending the Money.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The River and Harbor bill is completed and will be reported Tuesday. The gross amount appropriated exceeds that of last year by $4,000,000. This bill embodies several new features, one of the most important being in regard to the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. Heretofore appropriations have been alloted to the various harbors or rapids on these rivers for expenditure in certain sums at given points. This time all this work is left to the direction of the Commission. The money is appropriated in gross for various sections of rivers. It rests with the Commission to divide it as seems best to them among the several works on the stream. It will thus be seen when the bill is published that not a cent is mentioned for Rock Island or New Orleans, but all goes to the river at large, and local interests will have to deal with the Commission if they demand a certain sum spent in their vicinity.

The bill gives the Mississippi River, below Cairo $4,123,000, which last year got but $1,000,000. From Cairo to the mouth of the Illinois River $600,000 is appropriated, the same as the last bill. From the mouth of the Illinois River to Minneapolis the bill appropriates $200,000. Above Minneapolis the river gets $175,000, and reservoirs at the head of the river $150,000, the same as in the last bill.

The bill gives to the Missouri River from the mouth to Sioux City $800,000, about $50,000 more than last time.

Chicago Harbor, for continuing work on outer breakwaters, gets $200,000; Detroit River, $50,000; Milwaukee Harbor of Refuge, $100,000; Duluth, $100,000; Superior, $35,000; the Illinois River, $175,000; Philadelphia and surroundings, including the Delaware breakwater, $465,000.

Baltimore gets $450,000 for dredging and continuing harbor improvements; Boston harbor, $960,000; Hellgate at New York, exclusive of $50,000 special appropriation recently passed, $200,000; Cleveland harbor of refuge, $200,000; Buffalo breakwater, $120,000; Kentucky River, $175,000; Tennessee River, $300,000; Ohio River, from Pittsburg to the mouth, $400,000; Grand Haven Mich., $400,000; Saginaw River, $125,000.

A Brave Indiana Girl.

LAPORTE, May 5.—One o'clock at night, April 17, a man professing to be an operator from the Laporte telegraph force called at the residence of Miss Levina Forester, five miles in the country, and delivered her a bogus message summoning her to a dying sister in Chicago. The man gave the name of a well known operator, who Miss Forester knew by name but not personally, and thus deceived her. Miss Forester ordered her carriage, and, sending a servant to notify her friends, drove to Laporte, taking the pretended operator with her. When passing a lonely place two miles from Laporte, the man suddenly seized her and made a desperate assault upon her. The brave girl made a heroic resistance, and, the horse becoming unmanageable, she succeeded in freeing herself from the grasp of the villain, who jumped from the buggy to prevent its being overturned, when the girl whipped up the horse and escaped. Officers have been making diligent search for the criminal, and to-day George E. Williams arrested Louis Ladue, charged with this assault, and proof is very conclusive. The girl's courage and strength saved her from terrible wrong. Matters have been concealed by correspondents to enable officers to capture the man.

Gen. Bragg Introduces a Bill for the Relief of Fitz John Porter.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—In the House, Bragg (Wis.) introduced a bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter. It authorizes the President, "In order that justice may be done to said Fitz-John Porter to appoint Porter, late Major-General United States Volunteers, Brevet-Brigadier-General and Colonel of the Army, to the position of Colonel in the Army of the United States, to the same grade and rank held by him at the time of his dismissal from the Army by sentence of court martial, and in his discretion to place him on the retired list of the army as of that grade."

The Racine Fire.

RACINE, WIS., May 8.—The outcome of the conflagration is as follows: Seven blocks were burned, over 44 buildings and 10,000,000 feet of lumber consumed. The loss figures up about $750,000, on which there was about $250,000 insurance. That part of the city that is in ashes was the oldest and least ornamental, being largely composed of inferior buildings, with here and there a fine one. The citizens have not lost heart but are preparing to rebuild.

The Chinese Bill Signed.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The President signed the Chinese bill to-day.

A "Well-Dressed" Horse.

Put upon a man however so good and neatly fitting a suit of clothes, and let him wear an old, grimy hat, and he will be badly dressed. Put upon a horse, however fine appearing, a poor, shabby harness, and it will detract fully 25 per cent. from his looks and selling price. In this connection a word regarding the Elkhart, (Ind.) Carriage and Harness Manufacturing Co., will be appropriate. This Company, (F. B. Pratt & Co.,) have built up a large and rapidly increasing business within a few years and now they are filling orders in every State and Territory in the Union; to such a magnitude has their business increased that they are now enlarging their factories. They merit this trade, inasmuch as they employ skilled mechanics, use none but the best grades of leather, trimming and material, and by conducting harness-making on an extensive *business scale*, are able to produce a light, medium, or heavy harness, *superior* in all points, at fully 33⅓ *per cent. less than harness-maker's regular prices.* Send to the firm above named, and get their illustrated catalogue and price list, free.

An April Shower that Brought May Flowers.

On Tuesday, April 11, the 143d Grand Monthly Distribution of the Louisiana State Lottery occurred, as it always does, on the day fixed. Gens. G. T. Beauregard, of Louisiana, and Jubal A. Early, of Virginia, had as usual, the sole supervision. The amount scattered was $110,400—next time it will be over half a million of dollars. The first capital was sold in halves, (costing each only one dollar), and was drawn by ticket No. 78,637—one-half to Louis Sauser, a well-known jeweler, at No. 223 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Ind.; the other by W. J. Whitney, a locomotive engineer on the Wabash Railroad, of No. 418 Broadway, Fort Wayne, also. This City seems in luck. A few months before the capital went there. The second capital, $10,000, also sold in halves to 99,745—one-half to State Senator J. B. Judkins, through the German Bank of Little Rock, Ark.; the other to S. L. Hatfield, of Boston, Mass. The third capital, $5,000, was sold to ticket No. 78,942, Messrs. Philomene Laurent, No. 315 Chartres street, and J. Pelletier, No. 21 Carondolet street, New Orleans, La. The two fourth capital prizes, $2,500 each, to ticket No. 18,191, in halves—one of which went to J. W. Cohen, of No. 630 Pennsylvania ave, and A. M. McDaniels, of No. 1000 Fourteenth street, Washington, D. C.; and the other to No. 35,720—sold in halves to parties in Chicago, Ill., and Providence, R. I., and whose names are withheld by request. The next Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing will occur June 13, of which M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., will give any one inquiring the full particulars.

ASSASSINATIONS.

The New Secretaries for Ireland Murdered in Phœnix Park, Dublin.

Hacked to Pieces With Knives by Four Unknown Men.

The Deed Denounced by Parnell and Representative Irishmen Everywhere.

The Assassination.

LONDON, May 6.—A later telegram from Dublin says it now appears Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke were stabbed, and not shot. They were both strolling in the park about one-half mile from the City gate and a quarter mile from the Chief Secretary's lodge, when a car drove up, containing four men, two of whom jumped down from the car and attacked Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, stabbing them both several times in the throat and breast. The victims struggled hard for life, and in the struggle became separated, their bodies being found some 10 paces apart.

The tragedy occurred about 10 minutes after 7 o'clock in the evening, and in broad daylight. The bodies were first discovered by two young gentlemen who were riding bicycles through the park, and who immediately gave the alarm to the police. Surgeons soon reached the spot, but the police were already conveying Burke's body away to the town, where examination showed life was extinct. The upper part of the body was perforated in a shocking manner and presented a ghastly sight.

Proceding further, the medical men reached the body of Lord Frederick Cavendish, which was being conveyed away from the park on a stretcher. The body of the Chief Secretary displayed the same dreadful wounds, in addition to which his left arm was also broken and torn, as if he had put it up to protect his breast. Lord Frederick Cavendish was quite dead. The bodies were taken to Stevens' Hospital where they will remain until an inquest is held.

LONDON, May 8.—A telegram to Lord Hartington, which his Secretary took to Windsor yesterday to communicate to the Queen, confirms the details of the assassination as already published. It further shows that Lord Frederick fell first, mortally wounded by a stab. Mr. Burke struggled for a time, but fell, stabbed in several places, and with his hands severely cut. It is believed his jugular vein was severed. The four men then drove rapidly away.

Manifesto of the Land League.

LONDON, May, 7.—The following manifesto of the Land League was adopted this afternoon at a hurridly summoned meeting at the Westminster Palace Hotel:

To the People of Ireland:

On the eve of what seemed to be a bright future for our country, that evil destiny which has apparently pursued us for centuries, has struck at our hopes another blow which cannot be exaggerated in its disastrous consequences. In this hour of sorrowful gloom we venture to give expression to our profoundest sympathy with the people of Ireland in the calamity that has befallen our cause through this horrible deed, and with these who determined at the last hour that the policy of conciliation should supplant that of terrorism and national distrust, we earnestly hope that the attitude and action of Irish people will show to the world that an assassination, such as has startled us almost to the abandonment of the hope of our country's future, is deeply and religiously abhorrent to their every feeling and instinct.

We appeal to you to show by every manner of expression that amidst the universal feeling of horror which the assassination has excited, no people feel so deep a detestation of its atrocity or so deep a sympathy with those whose hearts must be wrung by it as the Nation upon whose prosperity and reviving hopes it may entail consequences more ruinous than those that have fallen to the lot of unhappy Ireland during the present generation. We feel that no act that has ever been perpetrated in our country during the exciting struggle of the past 50 years has so shamed the name of hospitable Ireland as this cowardly and unprovoked assassination of a friendly stranger, and that until the murderers of Cavendish and Burke are brought to justice that stain will sully our country's name.

CHARLES S. PARNELL,
JOHN DILLON,
MICHAEL DAVITT.

All the Irish members heard from concur in this declaration.

Orders for the immediate printing and posting of the manifesto throughout Ireland have been given.

Parnell has sent a telegram to the Mayors of Dublin, Cork, Waterford and Limerick, suggesting they immediately call meetings of their respective corporations to denounce the crime.

Denounced by the American League.

BUFFALO, May 7.—The assassination in Dublin Saturday called forth the following proclamation:

To the Land Leagues of America:

The execrable and cowardly assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish, the newly appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Under Secretary Burke, has horrified the world, and is especially painful and abhorrent to every true friend of Ireland. We denounce the awful crime and exhort our brethren in Ireland to use every effort to bring its perpetrators to justice, and to show their detestation of the fiendish act, which only an arch enemy of our race or some irresponsible idiot could have conceived or executed.

JAMES MOONEY,
President of the National Land League of America.

Several of the most prominent members of the Irish National Land League of this City execrate the horrible crime, and trust the perpetrators of the fiendish act may be brought speedily to justice. The assassination is considered a direct blow at the interests of the rising hopes of Ireland, and particularly to be deplored at this time.

Views of Prominent Irishmen.

LONDON, May 8.—Parnell and Davitt have spoken upon the assassination. Parnell said: "I am horrified more than I can express. This is one of the most atrocious crimes ever committed. Its effect must certainly be most dangerous to the interests of the Irish people. I have always found Lord Frederick Cavendish a most amiable gentleman, painstaking and strictly conscientious in the fulfilment of his official duties. I did not share the disappointment expressed in liberal Irish circles regarding his appointment, as I anticipated that the principal reforms of the present session, such as the amendment of the land act, would be under Gladstone's personal supervision, and I believed the administrative reforms would be somewhat postponed. I cannot conceive that any section of the people of Ireland could have plotted deliberately against the life of Lord Frederick, and I am surprised the Dublin police, who had been able to protect Mr. Forster, should apparently not have taken any steps to watch over his successor during the few hours of his official life in Ireland. There seems to be an unhappy destiny presiding over Ireland which always comes at the moment when there seems some chance for the country. I hope the people of Ireland will take immediate and practical steps to express their sympathy with Mr. Gladstone in his most painful position."

Davitt said: "No language I can possibly command can express the horror with which I regard the murders, or my despair at their consequences. When I heard of them Saturday night I could not credit the news. I grieve to think when the Government had just run a risk in introducing a new policy; when everything seemed bright and hopeful; when all expected the outrages to cease, the terrible event should dash our hopes, I wish to God I never had left Portland. The crime was without motive. It is not only the most fatal blow that has been struck at the Land League, but one of the most disastrous blows which has been sustained by the National cause during the last century. Its occurrence at this particular juncture seems like a terrible destiny. My only hope is that the assassins may be discovered and punished as they deserve. It is wonderful how the outrage could occur within a few hundred yards of the constabulary depot."

Dillon in an interview said he deeply deplored the sorrowful tiding. He fully concurred in the opinions on the outrage expressed by Parnell and Davitt.

Sexton said: "I am bewildered and horrified. I regarded Lord Frederick Cavendish as an amiable and painstaking gentleman. He was certainly considered a capable administrator. The first feeling on the appointment of Lord Frederick was undoubtedly one of disappointment, but it began to be gradually understood Mr. Gladstone sent it to Ireland to have the advantage of the service of one with whom he had long worked, thereby enabling him to apply his own will more freely to the Irish difficulties. There is no reason to believe there was the slightest personal feeling against Lord Frederick in any of the practical quarters of Ireland. I can not help surmising he must have been mistaken by the murderers for some one else. Mr. Burke had been connected with the Castle for many years. Public feeling from time to time identified him with many harsh measures, but well informed persons have always held that Mr. Burke confined himself vigorously to his duties. He was rather averse, than otherwise, to concerning himself with political matters. He was very little known to the Dublin populace. He was present unrecognized at the great political meeting in Phœnix park last Summer. He belonged to a land-owning family. Many people have for a long time believed him to be the real Governor of Ireland. The crime is the more inexplicable when one considers the good temper of the crowds and the rejoicing over the release of the suspects."

Sexton remarked the new departure of the Government has not yet shown its effects in the local administration.

Justin McCarthy, replying to an interviewer, said he was in a state of consternation, and fully agreed the result will be disastrous to the Irish cause, at least for some time.

Biggar deeply deplored the tragedy, and said it was all the more lamentable as Lord Frederick Cavendish was one of the least obnoxious of the Liberal members.

BOSTON, May 7.—John Boyle O'Reilly was seen to-night, and at first expressed utter disbelief in the authenticity of the report of the killing of Lord Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke, but upon being assured of its truth, said it was the act of a Guiteau or a Mason, and that it had no political significance whatever. This outrageous assassination will, he said, be condemned by every true Irishman. He said nothing would bring so great grief to every respectable Irishman throughout the entire world as the truth of such a rumor. Every friend of Ireland would reprobate and detest any such deed.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—The following dispatch was sent to Mr. Gladstone this afternoon:

"The Irish of every grade abhor the assassination of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke. They sympathize with you and their families. They regret that so heinous a crime should have ushered in what promised to be the most glorious epoch of your administration and parallel it with the assassination of Pres. Lincoln in this country, while advocating the pacification of the South. THOMAS O'REILLY, Chairman of the Central Council, St. Louis Land League.

Rev. Mr. O'Reilly, who is a prominent physician and one of the most influential Irishmen in the City, says the above dispatch not only expresses the sentiment of Land Leaguers generally but of all Irishmen whose opinion is worth anything. Conservatives and Radicals alike, he says, repudiate the assassination and execrate the act, no matter by whom or from what motive it may have been committed.

A Meeting in Cork.

CORK, May 7.—A meeting of citizens, including Nationalists and Land Leaguers, was held yesterday. The Mayor presided. Even extreme Land Leaguers present suggested the closing of shops as a mark of sympathy. Resolutions were unanimously adopted declaring the crime was one which calls to heaven for vengeance, and repudiating its authors with disgust and abhorrence.

Speculation is rife as to the origin of the conspiracy. It is suggested that American emissaries were employed to commit the crime.

A telegram from Limerick states that Clifford Lloyd received information that three men had left America to assassinate him. This, it is thought, gives color to the surmise that the Dublin tragedy may have had its origin in a similar conspiracy.

Probable Effect of the Murders.

BOSTON, May 8.—Cable dispatches from London say the assassinations put a new and graver aspect upon the relations between England and Ireland. It seems probable it will lead to a dissolution of the government and a proclamation of martial law in Ireland. Another return of a Liberal majority to Parliament would probably make Forster Premier. His stock is very high now, and it is generally conceded his policy, unhampered, would be the best after all. At the Reform Club headquarters in London the whole place seemed in consternation. No one seemed to have any plans for the future. Charles, son of Mr. Forster, said the feeling of wrath in the Liberal party had not sufficiently cleared to permit the formation of any definite designs or even an attempt to comprehend the extent of the calamity. Forster thought much inspiration for the deed came from O'Donovan Rossa and other Irish-Americans who had repeatedly urged the people to kill his father.

LONDON, May 8.—The Manchester Guardian says the crime is traceable to the Fenian party, recruited mainly from America, who again interfered when they saw conciliation probable. It says there is a desperate and malignant conspiracy, limited to a small number of people.

LONDON, May 8.—In the House of Lords, Earl Granville moved an adjournment until to-morrow. He delivered a eulogy on Lord Frederick Cavendish, who, he said, had suffered a shocking death, but a glorious one, for he had fallen in the service of his country.

Lord Salisbury seconded the motion. He remarked that though this was not the occasion for political observations, he had no doubt the course taken to-night would be only the prelude to stern and rigorous action.

Every part of the House of Commons, at the opening of the session at 4:20 this afternoon, was crowded.

Gladstone arose and with great emotion and in a tremulous voice moved an adjournment of the House. He said the blackness of the crime and the sorrow it excited throughout the entire kingdom were unparalleled. In the murder of Burke, he said, they had been robbed of one of the ablest and most upright members in the civil service, but the hand of the assassin had come nearer home and one of the noblest of hearts had ceased beating while full of hope and love for Ireland. As far as the Government were concerned all previous arrangements must be recast. On Thursday next he (Gladstone) would ask the House for leave to introduce a measure for the repression of crime in Ireland. He believed he would be assisted from all quarters of the House. On an early day he would introduce a measure dealing with the question of arrears of rent.

Sir Stafford Northcote seconded the motion of Gladstone for adjournment. He promised the opposition would support the Government in measures for the repression of crime. He considered the occasion too sad for more than a passing tribute of respect to the deceased.

Parnell expressed the detestation of all Irishmen for the crime. He said he believed it was committed in order to frustrate his cause. He did not deny the Government might be compelled to take steps to restore order in Ireland. He was of the opinion that the crime was the work of those to whom he had always been opposed.

Forster, just retired from the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland, and James Lowther, who held that office under the last Conservative administration, eulogized Under Secretary Burke for his unwavering diligence.

The House then adjourned until Thursday.

The Pall Mall Gazette takes the telegram of Gladstone in reply to the Marquis of Ripon's condolence as a text for an article. It says the American Fenians had made no secret of their designs. There were special grounds for thinking some piece of ferocity on their part had been for some weeks close at hand. The prospect of pacification of the country was calculated to disgust the extreme Fenians. It is probable enough they had drawn lots for an attempt on the life of Forster, but had been baffled. The change in the policy of the Government only made them more resolute in their determination to establish a blood feud between Ireland and England. There is every sign that these odious calculations will be balked. The atrocity of their crime will, for the moment, rally the Irish to the side of order. Nothing makes this more certain than that the policy of arbitrary arrests has been abandoned.

The general tone of the English press is most reassuring.

Outside London no Liberal organ favors retreat from the new policy in Ireland. The extreme Nationalists lead the way in denouncing the crime.

The London Times is absolutely alone in the attempt to turn this appalling catastrophe into a calumnious personal attack and infamous attempt to influence national passions. If the two murderers had been at the elbow of the leader writer they could not have dictated words more admirably calculated to serve their ends.

DUBLIN, May 8.—Shutters are up on all business houses.

Suspects in Naas jail passed resolutions denouncing the crime and condoling with the widow of Lord Cavendish.

It is rumored the driver of the car which took the assassins to and from Phœnix park was murdered by them to prevent discovery, and that his body has been found in Chapelzod.

It is reported on the best authority a car containing four persons was seen Saturday night driving out of the Knockmaroon gate of the Phœnix park in the direction of Lucan, and that the horse was covered with foam and dust. This report corroborates evidence given at the inquest to-day and if the police follow up this clue there is some hope of capturing the murderers.

The jury of the inquest returned a verdict of willful murder against some person or persons unknown.

A man named Charles Moore was arrested on suspicion at Maynooth. He had traveled, and stated he had intended to go to Langford, but, feeling ill, had taken a ticket for Maynooth. He almost fainted when arrested. He returned from America on Friday last. He answered the description of one of the murderers, and has marks on his face. He was formerly in the army. Moore has been brought to Dublin for identification.

Lady Frederick Cavendish left London to-day for Chatsworth. Prior to her departure, Gladstone called upon her to bid her farewell, and both were much overcome during the interview. After she had left here, a telegram for her from the Ladies' Land League was received, expressing the hope that she did not believe the Irish people were sunk so low as to murder one who had brought a peace offering to Ireland.

A large crowd gathered in Downing street while the Cabinet meeting was in progress, watching with great interest for any indication of action by the Government. There was also a great crowd outside the House of Commons at the opening to-day. Bright and Lord Selborne were received with mixed applause and groans. Gladstone was vigorously hooted in the Palace yard, as was also Bradlaugh, but Forster was cheered.

The Press Association announces that it is enabled to state that Forster has neither accepted nor been offered the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The bill which will be introduced in the House for prevention of crime in Ireland will include clauses dealing with secret societies and providing for the trial of agrarian offenses by special tribunals. Probably, also, in cases of outrage, a heavy fine in the shape of compensation will be imposed upon the districts in which the crimes are committed. It is expected, if the bill does not interfere with personal liberty and the right of public meeting, the Irish members will not offer serious opposition.

TO SUCCEED CAVENDISH AND BURKE.

LONDON, May 9.—It is stated that John Holmes, Lord of the Treasury, will succeed the late Lord Cavendish as Secretary to Ireland, Herbert Gladstone to succeed Holmes.

It is rumored the Under Secretaryship for Ireland has been offered to Blake, one of the Special Magistrates appointed by Forster.

BOWIE KNIVES.

DUBLIN, May 9.—At the inquest on the bodies of Cavendish and Burke, medical evidence was given to the effect the victims had apparently been stabbed simultaneously from before and behind with long bowie knives.

FITZ-JOHN PORTER

Pardoned by the President—He Now Memorializes Congress for Restoration to the Army.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—In reply to Gen. Fitz-John Porter's application for a remission of a portion of the sentence of court martial being executed, the President has issued the following order, and has thus removed the only legal obstacle to Congressional action, and exhausted all his powers in the case under existing laws:

WHEREAS, on the 10th of January, 1863, Fitz-John Porter, Major-General of Volunteers in the military service of the United States, and also Colonel of the Fifteenth Regiment of Infantry, and Brevet Brigadier General in the United States Army, was, by general court martial, for certain offenses of which he had been thereby convicted, sentenced to be cashiered and to be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States, and

WHEREAS, On the 21st of January 1863, that sentence was duly confirmed by the President of the United States, and by his order of the same date carried into execution, and,

WHEREAS, So much of that sentence as forever disqualified said Fitz John Porter from holding office, imposed on him a penalty which is still being executed, and,

WHEREAS, Doubts have since arisen concerning the guilt of Fitz John Porter of offenses whereof he was convicted by said court martial, founded upon the result of an investigation ordered on the 12th of April, 1878, by the President of the United States, which are deemed to me to be of a sufficient gravity to warrant the remission of that part of said sentence, which has not been completely executed; now, therefore,

Know ye, that I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and in consideration of the premises, do hereby grant to said Fitz John Porter full remission of the hereinbefore mentioned penalty.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 4th day of May, A. D., 1882, and of the independence of the United States the 106th.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:
FRED. T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

The following is Gen. Porter's acceptance:

WASHINGTON, May 6.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State:

SIR—I respectfully ask you to express to the President my acknowledgement of the receipt, through you, and my appreciation of his order remitting the continuous portion of the sentence imposed upon me by court martial in 1863.

I am, very respectfully yours, etc.,
FITZ JOHN PORTER.

Gen. Porter's memorial to Congress recites and embraces the documentary history of the case and asks that Congress will take the necessary action to at once carry out the recommendation of the Advisory Board of army officers ordered by the President, and to restore him to the positions of which the sentence of the Court Martial deprived him.

G. A. R. Encampment.

BALTIMORE, May 6.—Active preparations are making for the national encampment of the G. A. R. next month. The Richmond Blues and Charleston Light Infantry will be in camp.

A Vincennes (Ind.) dispatch says: "The chinch-bug and the dry weather have played smash with the wheat."

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THE INDIANS.

Loco's Band Believed to be Across the Line—The Crows Getting Mad.

TUCSON, May 6.—It is generally believed here that the main body of Loco's band has not yet been defeated, although the military have had two successful skirmishes with them. The fight and defeat of the band by Gen. Garcia across the line was with the advance body of the hostiles, who had women, children and stock. Loco's band of warriors, numbering over 100, are behind the troops, and passed within sight of Galeyville on the 25th. The soldiers having started in pursuit of the band which left the vicinity of Galeyville with stolen stock, women and children on the 24th, and with which they had an engagement before they crossed the line. Well confirmed reports say Loco, with about 125 warriors, is now across the line in the Tres Hermanos mountains.

CHEYENNE, May 5.—A telegram just received from Fort Washakie states the Indians have quieted down. They committed no wrongs and will remain on the reservation.

A courier from Yellowstone County reports the Crows exasperated, and ordering the settlers to leave. However, they do this every Spring.

DENVER, May 5.—Gen. Sherman arrived here, and will remain till Saturday, then going east. In an interview the General said out of 4,000 Indians at the agency only 375 engaged in the recent outbreak, and their intention evidently is not to go upon a raid but to make their way into Old Mexico. The General thinks the Indians should be confined to their reservations.

Ballot-box Stuffers.

CHARLESTON, May 6.—In the case of election managers of this City, charged with ballot-box stuffing, the jury disagreed. It is understood there were eight for conviction and four for acquittal.

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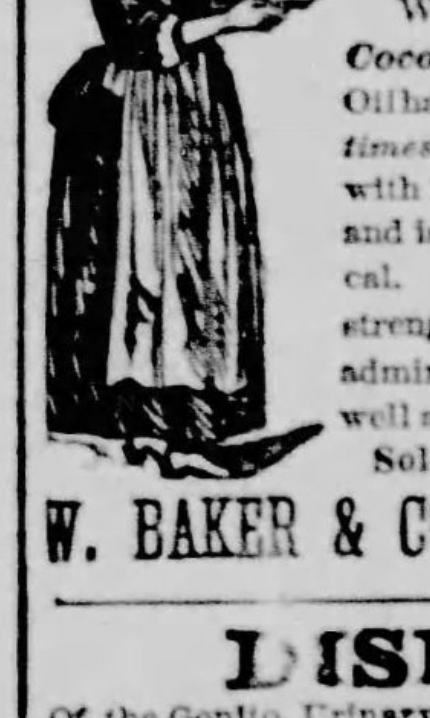

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3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not interline.
4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

Home Talks.

The association in New York for promoting the higher education of women has lately received several letters from the most distinguished teachers in English Colleges, bearing upon the question. The Cambridge and London Universities have gone farther in the matter than any others, although all of the Universities in Great Britain have given girls as well as boys the advantages of their local examinations.

Old and time honored institutions are apt to be conservative in making changes therefore it is not strange that Cambridge, while to a certain extent encouraging the founding and maintenance of Girton and Newnham which were designed to afford women a chance for the highest kind of academic education, yet did not for some time do more than permit her examiners to simply report upon the papers sent in from those colleges. Two years ago however she changed her practice by admitting them to courses of lectures and giving them certificates equivalent to the degrees received by men after the same examination. She now not only permits, but urges women to take a regular course of university study, which she certainly would not do if the practical working of the system had not proved satisfactory.

The University of London has taken even more decided steps in the direction of higher education of women. In 1877 a new charter was obtained from the Crown which admitted women on exactly the same footing as men to all the degrees in *all* of the faculties, and permitted them to receive the same honors. The experiment is declared to be in the highest degree successful.

The testimony given by these Universities is from those who have watched the practical working of the new system. As the New York *Herald* says in discussing the matter, "they are not the mere opinions of sentimentalists," but of men who look at the matter keenly and dispassionately. The result so far has exploded the long-held idea that woman had not the capacity to compete with men in the higher studies. It is a direct refutation of the assertion made by the Harvard Medical School in the recent decision of the Faculty against the admission of women to its privileges, that it would necessitate the lowering of the standard of instruction. All of these letters unite in declaring that so far there is not the slightest indication of mental inferiority, that many of the prizes have been carried off by women, and that last year the gold medal in anatomy, "one of the most coveted prizes in the medical profession" was taken in the London University by a woman. The admission of the women into the Universities is said to have produced a most excellent effect upon the girls' schools all over Great Britain.

These facts are extremely interesting now, because the question is being agitated in a number of the higher Colleges in the United States. The decision to be reached will be the same ultimately as in England, but there is not the slightest reason for delay. Common justice declares that woman should be given equal opportunities for self improvment as man. Obstacles should be rolled out of her path and means placed within her grasp which she can seize with the same facility as the other sex. The co-education of the sexes is declared by the best educators to be practicable, and as presenting no social problems to master. The bugbear of physical and mental inferiority practical experiments have disposed of, so that nothing remains to be overcome but prejudice.

Other countries are moving in the same direction. Spain, with all the difficulties she has to contend with, yet considers this question a most important one. Last January the Supreme Council of Education reported that several Spanish girls and women were attending the lectures and classes of a free institute founded for them six years ago in Madrid, and hundreds were taking their degrees as teachers for their own sex. The Council earnestly recommended the enlarging and extending of facilities for their education, and also that they be permitted to enter into commercial pursuits, into the postoffices and telegraph offices, admittance to which had been hitherto denied.

The earnest workers for the improvement of women, for the enlarging of their sphere of thought and action, may well be encouraged in view of the progress made in the last few years, and the promise of the near future.—Ed. Household.

Fancy Work and House-Decoration.

Window Drapery.—One of the most stylish ways of fixing up the windows, especially for the country, is to have first, shades of any material desired—unbleached muslin ones are pretty edged with antique lace and outline embroidery above the hem—and then a full curtain over looped in this way: Make them of two lengths reaching to the floor. Hang them by rings upon poles and tack them slightly together at the top. Then draw them gracefully apart and tie back with bright colored ribbons about half way between the top and bottom. Catch the lower parts together again just below the window sill leaving a diamond shaped opening. The material may be as expensive or as cheap as one chooses, but lovely drapery of this kind can be made of cheese cloth trimmed with antique lace.—Ed. Household.

Lamp Mats, etc.—I have read your Home items for some time with much interest. That is the part of the paper I turn to first, and I always look to see if there are directions for making any nice little home adornments that do not take all one's pocket money for materials, and a year's time to make.

Some one asks for lamp mats. Have you ever made any of tissue paper? Get a few sheets of tissue paper, one cent per sheet, of any color to suit—several shades of green make a nice one—and white or pink, make very dainty mats. Cut a round piece of card board the size you want your mat, cover it with a piece of the tissue paper laid on smoothly and paste down on the under side with a little paste or mucilage, then cut strips four inches wide from the end of one of your sheets of paper, double your strip and cut it into fine fringe, being careful not to cut through. Take a dull knife and curl the fringe as you would an ostrich feather, and paste the strips to your card board foundation after curling; arrange your colors to suit yourself, and you will have a very handsome moss mat at a few cents cost and a few minutes work, and when it is soiled another can easily be made.

Tidies.—To the lady that asked for tidy patterns: In our stores here we get remnants of cretonne. A yard piece costs 10 cents, a yard long and half the width of the goods five cents, and others three and eight cents. We make tidies of them by taking a piece of suitable size and crocheting a border around with zephyr, or hemming the sides and putting fringe on both ends. The ball fringe ladies used to have on dresses can be used in that way by knotting in a little bright zephyr occasionally.

Lambrequins.—We make lambrequins of the cretonne by taking a nice stripe and putting fringe on the bottom and tacking to the shelf. It can be ornamented further if liked by cat stitching on velvet. I would like to tell how to make another kind of lambrequin and a rug, but this is long enough. If "Chatta Belle" has sent to all the people that have asked her to, I should think she would run short of finances.—H. B., Box 48, Winnebago, Ill.

Shell Edging Crochet.—Make a chain of 8 stitches. 1st row—Miss 3, 3 treble in chain, 2 chain, 1 treble in 1st stitch of chain. 2d row—Turn 3, 3 chain, 3 treble in hole made in 1st row, 2 chain, 1 treble in the 1st of the 3 treble made in 1st row. 3d row—Same as 2d. 4th row—Turn, 3 chain, 3 treble in last hole made, 3 chain, 12 treble in 1st of the 3 treble made in 3d row; join with 1 single crochet to the treble made in 1st row; 1 single crochet, 1 chain in each stitch all around the edge of shell, ending with single crochet. This completes the scallops. Commence with 3 chain, 3 treble in hole, etc., until the required length. In each scallop after the first, after the 12 treble, join to the last single crochet and the edge of preceding scallop.—A. H. S.

Correspondence.

Changed Her Mind.—I presume it was the "typo" that made "S. B." call me "Royal Daughter" in the Blade of March 30. Be that as it may, the sun doesn't shine on a class of people that I detest so much as the Royalists. It has not always been thus. There was a time when I delighted to linger over the accounts of their grand doings and magnificent displays. Especially was this true in regard to England's present ruler. I thought no nobler woman breathed than Queen Victoria. She was my ideal of a perfect woman. But alas! alas! My "idol was mortal." I have been awakened from this vain illusion; my mental vision has undergone a transformation, and to-day as I look upon the wreck of my former ideal, in the light of public truth, I find instead thereof a vain, designing and parsimonious old lady; consequently disgust is in lieu of the sentiment of "Long live the Queen," which is caught up on our Eastern shores and echoed to the Western *vice versa*.

You may think I have forgotten the interest that she manifested during our late bereavement. Heaven forgive me if I am wrong, but I have thought that beneath the outward expressions of sympathy there was a design, for in America, England finds a formidable rival, and well her Queen knew that through their suffering Chief, would she gain access to the hearts of the people. There is not the kindliest of feelings in my heart toward the Nation who fed the fire that slew our "boys in blue," and the very rumor that a representative of that same nation was to be the lady of the White House was sufficient to arouse indignation in the hearts of every loyal person in the United States. It is to be hoped that if the President is going to "pitch and carry the tune" of such aristocracy that he will defer until 1884, when he and his 306 will be relics of the past, for the Magistrate who omits his duty for fear of offending another party will never have a second opportunity.

We need not wonder at the snail-like gait of Congress in assisting the deserving of their country, when the Chief Magistrate is a tortoise in reference to such affairs. Let it be conjectured that there never has been such a class of extremists anywhere as have been congregated at the Capitol for the past few months, for the little they have accomplished has been either overdone or underdone. A few undeserving individuals have been rewarded magnificently—for what? Echo answers, what! Perhaps it was because one of them had deserved death, and the others—well they had claims, also; while many of the needy and deserving "have waited long, are waiting still," and the probabilities are that they will all wait on, for it is indicated that Justice and Economy are off on an extended journey. I motion that Congress adopt the Potato and Candytuft as their emblem—for the former speaks "benevolence" to an isolated few, whilst the latter says "indifference" to the wants of many, but

"Much must be borne which is hard to bear,
Much given away which were sweet to keep;
God help us all! who need, indeed, his care,
And yet, I know"—how can I help but weep.

—Loyal Daughter.

Foreigners in School.—It is a noticeable fact that many foreigners who have adopted this country for their homes do not send their children to the English schools. Why? It is also noticed when they do send them their attendance is poor. Why? Is it because foreigners do not desire their children to be educated? In a few instances this may be the case, but not the general rule. The fault lies with the teacher and the pupil. Very few teachers like to teach a child that cannot understand what is said to it. It is constantly kept in the background, neglected, considered a nuisance, scolded at for failures, and one recitation per day is considered a great plenty, and on busy days none at all. The teacher's manner plainly shows that it is an eyesore to him or her. Is it to be wondered at that the child makes but slow progress? Finally, the parent says, "My child learns nothing at the English school; I will keep him at home."

The child is glad! Why? Because his life was a daily torture—neglected by the teacher, persecuted by the pupils. Of all persecutors, school children are the worst. The spirit of tyranny is strong. Their ingenuity for inventing new kinds of torture is simply wonderful.

Should the child be a Norwegian the title of "White-headed Norsky" will be adopted for his benefit; if a German, "Dutchy;" Scotch, "Old Scotch;" Irish, "Paddy;" English, "John Bull," all of which names must be pleasant to the ear of a sensitive child. If he is dressed curiously, each garment bears a most rigid inspection, and should the misfortune befal him of being obliged to wear for foot covering old stockings sewed firmly together (as many Norwegians do) great and loud is the merriment.

Foreigners are usually poor when they first come to this country and cannot afford to furnish rich food to his family. Therefore the child comes to school with a lunch of bread and molasses. Humph! "Bread and 'lasses!" "Bread and 'lasses!" is yelled at him till he is nearly distracted. Then his language is ridiculous; his manners mimicked. He hears his father called "Old Mike," "Old Johnson," "Old Schnyder," as the case may be.

As the object of all the practical jokes that the ingenious youngster can devise he is driven, sometimes, almost to despair. Too bashful and afraid of the teacher to appeal for protection, although truth to tell the teacher in many cases knows and allows this petty tyranny to be carried on without let or hindrance, he has to "grin and bear it." What is one among so many? He cannot help himself. Glad is he when parental authority takes him from his worse than prison. Are you surprised?

Of course there are exceptions to the rule, but truly the path of the average foreigner in our district schools is not a path of roses.

Who's to blame? Let the Household teachers speak, or any other person interested.—Sandy McCrabb, Mt. Salem, Wis.

Lace Knitting.—"Irene," Kankakee. I for one cannot agree with you upon the lace knitting, but I would love to see that skirt. If it were mine I would not be ashamed, but should be proud of my perseverance. I should enjoy wearing it. I have just finished a knitted bed spread that I have had in hand nine years. It is knitted in 702 pieces, without the border, and then all sewed together. A waste of time you will think. I do not think so at all, for now it is a thing of beauty, and that you know is a joy forever.

Now for the lace. I was sitting one day trying to improvise a trimming for my half worn curtains, that would make them pretty, and last for another Summer. I thought of the Blade, and got it, and saw a lace pattern (point lace.) I took at once No. 16 knitting cotton and large sized needles and tried it, when lo! there was the very thing I needed. I thank the senders very much but forget the names. It is so easy and pretty, I have done 24 yards of it and am well pleased. It is cheap and will last out several bought laces, and I do not find that my eyes or my back is hurt in the least, and I have been a knitter all my life. I am now over 60, and love it still.

I cannot think one moment I have ever spent in knitting or other fancy work wasted. I think no time wasted that adds to the beauty of but one little spot in our homes. At different times I have taken many hints from the Household, as I am sure many must have done.

The salt rising bread is good I know, though I use it in a different form. I take a little of salt, sugar, ginger, and soda, a teaspoonful together, and put with the flour for the sponge and scald as usual. I have used it many years and it has never failed. One thing I do which is not generally known or practiced: When I mould my bread for the oven I well chop or cut across and across each loaf as I make it up. Try it. You will find your bread will not sour.

"Mrs. G." wants to know how to make tidies out of knitting cotton. Take the cotton, and needles three times as large. Cast on any number of stitches that will divide by three; knit back plain, then the second row; knit one, make one by putting thread forward, knit two together. That is all the pattern. Knit every row the same and you will have a strong and pretty tidy. Tie in a fringe or knit a border. Another: Cast on 21 stitches; knit both plain, then bring thread in front of needle for the first stitch only and knit plain to the tenth stitch. Knit the tenth and eleventh together, the rest plain; the same all through. Don't forget the made stitch at the beginning of each row. When you have as many stripes as you need, sew them together by the base stitch at the sides. Make little tassels of the cotton for every point.—Eskridge, Wabanse, Kan.

Teaching.—So much has been said upon the subject of teaching, yet it is one that is almost inexhaustible. A teacher can not do everything at once; line by line, word by word, must be imprinted before the minds of the pupils, but more can be taught by example than by precept. If more time were spent in trying to keep the pupil interested in the work, and in what is going on in the world around them, fewer articles on school government would be necessary. Almost every week something occurs in some part of the world, and by calling attention to the description in the newspapers, a love for reading would be cultivated, and then how much more interesting the geography lessons would be made.

There is something degrading in the suspending or expelling of pupils for little offenses, that only makes them more reckless and careless. The majority of such cases are boys whose lives are spent upon the streets; whose mothers belong to that class of people who do not care where their children are, just so they are out of the way.

What a shame it is to think that hundreds of such mothers are crying for woman's rights. How much more good they might accomplish for their country and for the cause of temperance, too, by raising their boys well.

If we do the duty that lieth nearest and exert our influence in our own homes, great good will be accomplished.—Tennie Lane.

Good Food.—I feel impelled to speak in regard to dyspepsia, of which so much has been said of late in your columns. Would that all the drugs prescribed were *proscribed*, and a generous healthful diet relied on for a cure. May I tell you my own experience? I had for years suffered much with weakness of stomach and bowels and tried many remedies for dyspepsia. Last Winter I threw away all medicines, procured some of the "Health Food," and am already reasonably restored to sound health. I had known all the time that I needed to use the whole grains, and struggled desperately with oatmeal and Graham. But the hulls were too irritating; and their presence defeated all the good otherwise to be obtained from the food. In the Health Food the hulls from the grains are removed leaving a product as healthful as it is delightful. The whole wheat flour, which is like Graham without the hulls, is also excellent. Graham at its best is too irritating for a tender, diseased stomach, but besides, much of the so called Graham in the market is a vile combination of the lowest grade of white flour and bran. The whole wheat flour is as fine and smooth as the starchy flour, and has every bit of the nutriment of the grain. It makes brown bread, but with us healthfulness of food is before whiteness.

If any one wants to know more about this let them write to me and I will gladly tell them all that I can. Grain foods such as I speak of combined with wholesome vegetables, meat, fruit and milk have given me a new lease of enjoyable life.—Mrs. Emma Mead, Escanaba, Delta Co., Mich.

A Much Needed Reform.—Those that persevere in the use of tobacco become captivated by the narcotic. Not so with the uninitiated. To many, tobacco smoke is very offensive, even sickening. Hence the necessity of reform in filling places of public business with smoke. A lady in a neighboring village went into a provision store to make purchases. Waiting for her turn to be waited upon, she had to leave before it turn came, in consequence of the room being filled with tobacco smoke. She went into an adjoining store, but had to leave for the same cause. Next went to the Postoffice, where they were waiting for the distribution of the mail, and the same difficulty occurred here. By this time she became really sick from this cause. Another lady went into the same store referred to, to trade. The room was filled with odor. She immediately left, and went elsewhere to do her trading.

Our depot has but one room for ladies and men. Although there are large letters—"No Smoking," it becomes a dread to some of the waiting passengers, from the smoke, some of the employes adding to it. A gentleman who paid large taxes for a number of years, which helped to build the Court House, was called there as a witness, and by thoughtless lawyers smoking during the session, he was almost disqualified for giving his testimony. This unjust course is giving shape to a purpose not to trade or give countenance to these who thoughtlessly transgress. The press, if it will take hold of this needed reformation can accomplish it. The saloon keepers are sufficiently modest to screen their drinking from public view, why should not the smoking, if it has to be done be done where it will not be offensive to others.—A Reformed Smoker.

Physiology.—"Critic" seems to imply that the study of physiology is unnecessary, so far as concerns the common people. It may not be if this very large class desire to be imposed upon, as they now are, by all sorts of quacks. Common sense would say that a sound mind, in a sound body, is essential to success in any pursuit. A man can perform muscular labor to better advantage by understanding the mechanism of his own body, because he then will know how to apply muscular force, and also how and when to husband it. The best teamster, other things being equal, is one who has a good knowledge of anatomy and physiology, because a person so qualified knows how to take care of his team, feed it the best advantage, and the like.

It would be no detriment to teachers to understand the science, for to a certain extent at least they should be responsible for the health of their schools. There would not then be so many pupils confined in rooms without ventilation, children with headache, etc. The teachers themselves, perhaps, would not be walking examples of dyspepsia, as many of them now are, and exerting a baneful influence upon the cheerfulness and industry of the school-room by their morbid moods.

It seems to me that if parents understood the nature of their children, physically as well as mentally, they would not send them to school with a dinner composed of bread made of superfine flour, butter, fat pork, beans, molasses, cakes fried in grease, jelly and sweetcake. The bulk of such diet is heat-producing and sleep-producing, causing headache, biliousness, costiveness, etc. I look upon this as one great evil in our schools. It is impossible upon such diet to form sound bodies and active, vigorous brain power. This is not theory alone, as any one will see who has a good knowledge of physiology and hygenic adjuncts.

Quite frequently writers in the Household are giving advice in reference to disease in the shape of certain drugs as remedies. It may be necessary to use a drug occasionally, but if three-fourths of their use were dispensed with, the world would be the better for it. People ought to understand their own bodies, the laws that regulate them, the objects of food, of air, exercise, etc., then there would be less sickness, less money spent for doctors, and more happiness. If this is not as much in the interest of common people as spelling, grammar, figures, etc., I am sadly mistaken. This knowledge is gained from the science "Critic" assumes to condemn.—Peachblow.

Is Dancing Wrong?—As I am a new comer, I will be brief. "Rob Roy" wants to discuss the question of dancing to find whether it is right or wrong. Says that he fails to see that dancing is a sin, or even morally or socially wrong; if so, why does he want to discuss the question? If he sees no harm, and enjoys the dance, why does he want other people's opinion? He says "when the company is of a moral character."

Now it is hard to get a company of any considerable number, all of a moral character, for a social dance, play, party, or for divine worship. But, as I understand it, the latter is to improve morals.

I am no church member. He makes a comparison between the dance and play party. Go to Towns and Cities, and see if dancing houses ever resort to play parties to gain the end the dance was inaugurated to gain.

There is no harm in dancing when used with due moderation. I have known people to run to dances two nights in the week and finally impair their health, and neglect their business to an alarming extent. Dancing is a genteel enjoyment. I am sorry it has been so abused.—George Bonham, Raub, Ind.

Love.

The editor sat in his sanctum chair,
With a weary look and a brow of care,
And his eyes were fixed with a hopeless stare
On the letters unread before him.
He felt that some must be kindly and true,
That some were written with simply a view
To get one's name in print, and he knew—
That all would most certainly bore him.

"I'll take them to kindle my fire," he said,
In desperate tone as he bobbed his head,
And his eyes grew stern, and his face grew red,
"That 'll settle them all and forever!"
So into the basket he swooped them all,
The light and heavy, the large and small,
The graceful curves, with scribble and scroll;
Then he smiled to think himself clever.

"I guess I'll write up the Household myself,"
He grinned as he stowed them back on the shelf;
But one little note slipped out like an elf,
And dropped on the floor at his feet.
He looked at it sternly, then in dismay,
Gasped, "Why that surely must be from Miss A.,"
And I'd really meant to 've thrown it away,
And he sank with a groan in his seat.

He read it over and over again,
Away from his brow went the look of pain,
Away from his lips the smile of disdain,
All vanished as quickly as magic.
And then to his lips the sweet missive pressed,
And, smiling, put it safe in his vest,
Then said, "I guess I'll look over the rest,
Might find something funny or tragic."

So read and accepted both yours and mine,
To our many errors grew strange and blind,
For hearts full of love toward all mankind,
O'erlook the bad, perceive but the good.
O, love, would that every heart were filled!
That the very earth to its center thrilled;
And the demon of hate forever stilled!
And the earth in her new beauty stood.

Then forever be tyrant's banner furled,
Nor war's black cloud would darken the world,
The poisoned arrows of slander be hurled,
To wound, or to kill a brother.
Where hovels now stand would temples arise
For poverty and rags, and tears and sighs,
There'd be roseate cheeks and laughing eyes,
And we'd live but to love one another.

Maidville, W. Va. Rosie Hill.

Inquiries.

Will some one tell me what is the best article I can get to remove stain from all wool goods? Also tell me what to get to cure the itch as soon as possible.—Mrs. J. H.

I would say to Miss Sarah Oswald that I have tried her directions for a spread, Think it very pretty and easy also. She says take No. 10 yarn; shall I double and twist it or knit single?—Mrs. Joseph P. Crosby, Ellington, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.

Will some one of The Household tell me, through the Blade, how to put fish eggs in the pond, to hatch them; and how to raise them? Will some one tell me, through the Blade, the address of a man by the name of Noah S. Forcum? Was last heard of near Charleston, Ill.—J. E. W.

Will "M. M.," of Brockport, Pa., who claims cousinship, please give her full name and address by postal? A postal addressed to "Aunt Esther," Box 88, Concord, Minn., will reach me.

If there is any brother or sister of The Household with a debt on their farm from $400 to $500, I would take it up and take the interest out in board, as I am a young man and would like to learn the farming business. Address—Capt. H. Smith, East Toledo, O.

All the readers of The Household that will send me scraps of silk, old or new, I will send them my patterns of different kinds of lace and also tell them how I am piecing my quilt if they write to me by postal or letter.—Ada Albert, Woodland, Clearfield County, Pa.

I would like to know if any friends of The Household have any purple Calla bulbs which they will send to me.—Mary V. Tyson, Bloomery, Hampshire County, West Virginia.

Can any member of the Household tell me where the works of Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney's are published, or can be had, also the price. I would like to obtain "The Gayworthys" and others by the above named author. Would also like to obtain the poem by Bonar, I think, the first line is "Beyond the parting and the meeting."

Also the song "My old Kentucky home" at least those words occur in the song or chorus, if that is not the correct title.

Can any one inform me of the best way to sprout peach seed for Spring planting after the pits are cracked?—Joseph Salmon.

If Mrs. L. A. Robinson of Pennsylvania, will send me information in regard to Taylor system for cutting dresses, I will pay postage. Will some of the Household family send me a pattern of the peony quilt?—Miss Mary Ritcher, Casey, Clark Co., Ill.

I would like to correspond with some one who lives in Idaho or Montana. Send your address on postal card to—C. Baechler, Parker P. O., Douglas Co., Col.

Will some Nebraska member of The Household tell a reader of the Blade near what town on the B. & M. R. R., in Nebraska, good Government land can be had, and where Americans, temperance and religion prevail.—E. D. G.

Will some one of the many sisters inform me through The Household where I can get a McGuffey's Second Reader, and how much one would cost?—Mrs. E. B.

You will have no difficulty in getting it through any bookstore if it is not already in stock.—Ed Household.

I would like to ask the editor, or any of the members of The Household, if they know anything about "Ozone" for preserving meat, eggs, fruit, etc. What will destroy the green cabbage worm?

How is celery raised and how is it bleached?—F., Ashton, Ill.

There has been a good deal of discussion about "Ozone" but it is undoubtedly a fraud. At least we would not advise our correspondent to risk his meat, eggs etc., while they command the present high price.—Ed. Household.

Answers to Inquiries.

I wish to inform Mrs. Simeon W. Scool, Germania, Wis., that I have sent her what she requested, but fear I have not spelled the last name right. I hope she will let me know when she gets the package. Have sent her all the garden seeds I have to spare.—Mrs. I. H. Allen, Marion, Ind.

Several have sent me their address from Tennessee. I cannot answer all, but I say, thanks, dear friends. Shall correspond with some of you in the future. Glad to see so many Blade readers in Tennessee.—Mrs. A., Box 220, Marion, Ind.

In this week's Blade, one signing her name as "Bridal Rose" offers to send recipe for loss of hair if any one desires it. I do; any information on the subject would be thankfully received.—Miss Laura M. Conkey.

In a copy of the Blade of April 20 I notice an inquiry by Stephen Dart, for a recipe to kill cabbage worms. Take of saltpeter and salt each one tablespoonful, dissolve in 2 gals. of hot water; sprinkle your "kraut" with this solution in the heat of the day when the sun shines. A Chicago market gardener used this with success.—M. Loop.

If "W. E. Myers," of Chillicothe, Ohio, will address, enclosing stamp for reply, Wiley A. Doyle, Achille, Kansas, he will learn all about Northwestern Kansas. Must give questions in his letters.

I will send a recipe that has cured rheumatism when St. Jacob's Oil had no effect. Linament—½ pt. Alcohol, 2 ozs Ammonia, 2 ozs Lobelia Tincture, 1 oz No. 6, 1 oz oil Organum, 1 oz Camphor Gum, ½ cake shaving soap.—Mrs. M. A.

Macrame lace is used for trimming window shades, mantel and shelf lambrequins, table covers and a variety of things. It is not tedious to make, and when finished you have something really elegant. The material used is linen yarn, the natural color of the flax when made into thread is the prettiest, although you can get the tinted. It is also beautiful, made of bright colored worsted. I made a piece about half a yard deep of the linen a good deal coarser than twine. The coarser the thread the prettier the work shows. You can get the material at any house keeping materials for fancy work.—A Blade Reader, Hicksville, O.

To cure a bunion use equal parts of iodine and sweet oil. Apply twice a day; the soreness will soon leave, but the swelling seldom entirely goes down.—Mimmetta.

Recipes.

Swollen Feet from Standing.—If your feet become painful from standing, put them into warm salt and water, two large handfuls of salt to one gallon of water. Keep your feet and ankles in the water until it begins to feel cool, rubbing them well with your hands. Then wipe them dry, and rub them long and hard with a coarse towel. Where the feet are tender and easily fatigued it is best to practice this regularly every night, also on coming home from a walk. This is a sure cure. I know for I have tried it many times, and to any one who is standing much it is invaluable.—Fannie Ashley.

A Recipe for Killing Lice on House Plants.—Invite some person who smokes to sit by your plants so that the tobacco smoke will ascend through the branches. Smoke them every day or twice a day, if convenient, until the lice disappears, then occasionally to keep them away.—Sarah Seed, Howard City, Mich.

Zephyr Cake.—Excellent tea cake. Wash the salt out of nearly a quarter of a pound of butter; add to it a quarter of a pound of powdered sugar and three well-beaten eggs, a tablespoonful of rose water, and sifted flour enough to make a thin batter; stir till the batter is perfectly smooth and so light that it will break when it falls against the sides of the mixing bowl; fill well-buttered muffin molds (small) nearly half full with the mixture, and bake in a quick oven; serve hot with newly made butter.

To Make Soap.—Take ashes made of good wood, elm preferred. Make a leech of boards or a barrel. Put some sticks in the bottom, so as to keep the ashes from the bottom; then spread straw slightly over the sticks. Put in some ashes and stamp them them thoroughly, so as to pack. Keep them sprinkled damp till the leech is full, keeping them well packed. Then make a hole big enough to hold 1 gal. of water in the center, the shape of a basin. Put on hot water till it runs through. Take the lye and put it a kettle and boil till it will cut the down off a feather. Then add grease. You may add what you please; if too much it will settle on the top. Keep it boiling. When it begins to boil thick dish some out and let it cool. You can tell when it is thick enough to suit you. When thick enough set off and let cool. When cool take off the surplus grease and dish it out in what you keep your soap in.—Mrs. Jemima Feather.

A LUCKY PAIR.

Louis Sauser and Washington Irving Whitney, of this City, who recently drew $15,000 each in the Louisiana State Lottery, making good use of their easily acquired Wealth.

Something over a year ago Capt. F. F. Boltz and J. H. Wilder, of this city, drew $10,000 each in the big semi annual drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery. This streak of luck caused the establishment of a local agency here by F. C. Boltz, No. 37 Calhoun street, for the sale of tickets, eight or ten thousand dollars' worth of which have been disposed of since that time.

No large sums were drawn here for several months and the credulous began to believe in the ancient adage that lightning never strikes in the same place twice. Several parties had received small sums, ranging from ten to five hundred dollars, but on Wednesday morning the "a. a." was entirely exploded when it was learned that Mr. Sauser and Mr. Whitney, both residents of this city, had drawn fifteen thousand dollars each, holding ticket No. 78,637, which called for thirty thousand dollars.

A *Gazette* reporter called upon both the lucky gentlemen a few days ago to see how they were taking their good fortune. Mr. Sauser is a jeweler, having a small establishment on South Calhoun street. He is a Frenchman, and speaks English with difficulty, but his wife is an American lady, who explained to the reporter how their good fortune came about. She said:

"Last week, on account of domestic trouble, involving the good name of my daughter Mrs. Grosvenor, Mr. Sauser had sold his house and lot and had advertised his stock of goods for sale, preparatory to moving to Kansas City. Mr. Sauser has speculated in lottery tickets for some three years, and has drawn previously to his present great hit, sums of $40, $10, and $5 in the Louisiana."

He takes his good luck quietly, and is going on with his work as usual. On the morning the good news was received, Mrs. Sauser was at the washtub, and very naively remarked upon hearing it, "The water is cold anyhow, and I have not rubbed a stitch of clothing."

The ticket was purchased April 2d for $1, and was cashed the following week after the drawing, the money being placed on deposit in the First National Bank, where it still remains.

Mr. Washington Irving Whitney was found at his present residence, No. 418 Broadway. The reporter was met at the door by Mrs. Whitney, who said her husband was asleep, but would make his appearance in a few moments. In a very short time Mr. Whitney stepped into the yard where the "rep." was waiting, when after the usual introduction and the compliments of the day, the pencil mechanic ventured the remark that he had walked six or seven miles merely for the pleasure of seeing how a man in quite moderate circumstances looked, who had come suddenly and easily into the possession of fifteen thousand dollars. This elicited no reply. Then the "p. m." said he would like to ask a few questions. For instance:

R—When did you buy your ticket?

Mr. W.—Don't know.

R—When did you learn of your good luck?

Mr. W.—The next day after the drawing, which was on the 11th of April.

R—When did you get your money?

Mr. W—On Thursday of the following week after the drawing.

R—Do you intend to continue to pursue your old avocation—that of engineer on the railroad?

Mr. W—Certainly. Fifteen thousand dollars would not keep myself and family in idleness very long. When I retire, it will be upon a sum the interest upon which will keep me in good style. I shall continue work just as usual.

R—It has been stated that you have for years been in poor health—unable much of the time to work.

Mr W—I learned that I was an invalid through the newspapers. The only time I have been unable for duty was for a period of some six months some five years ago.

Mr Whitney is forty-eight years of age, and has the appearance of one who has gone through with long years of hard work. His family consists of a wife and four children, who seem much more elated over the good fortune which has befallen them than Mr. W. does himself. He has applied three thousand five hundred dollars of his money to the purchase of the house and lot owned by Mrs. Ruthrauff, No. 265 West Jefferson street, where he intends making his future home, the balance being safely deposited in the bank, where the principal part of it is likely to remain, ready for the proverbial "rainy day."—*Fort Wayne (Ind.) Daily Gazette, April 25th.*

Our Young Folks.

For the Blade Young Folks.

THE BROOK.

BY ELEANOR BIRD.

I can remember how it threaded through
Gay broideries of cowslips on its hem,
And how the violets, like eyes of blue
Lifted through dewy tear-drops, greeted them.

How, farther on, it murmured soft and low,
Under the worn bridge the swift swallows skimmed,
Then singing, ran with gleeful, babbling flow,
Its lithsome heart with gladness overbrimmed.

'Neath fragrant plum-bough's flickering shade it passed,
Its dimpled fingers clasping on its way;
The scented snow-flakes by each light wind cast,
Until, at last, it made a quiet stay

'Mid pussy-willows fringing the "Old Pond,"
Dear scene of sports and pleasures manifold,
Where uncouth turtles, of the sunshine fond,
In sultry hours blinked at the lilies' gold.

We children, many a Summer afternoon,
With bare, brown feet parting the grasses cool,
Traversed its course, led by its rippling tune,
To its bright resting place within the pool.

There, on the mosses carpeting its brink,
We played "keep house" with childish, mimic pride,
Till the low sun through darkening, leafy chink,
Sped his last failing arrows far and wide.

Then, hand in hand, along that well-loved way,
We hastened home through the twilight fleet,
And crowned the glad hours of a happy day
With one most precious at our mother's feet.

Unfading memory of those early days!
Of all bright brooks the merriest and most bright!
Thou still, in dreams, dost comfort weary ways;
Still thy voice quiets many a restless night.

Once more thy cool waves wash my hot, tired feet;
Once more a child, with care-free heart I rove,
As oft in fancy with those playmates sweet
I nestle close against the one I love.

Thou still dost flow on, very near her grave;
To us a faint, yet fitting, symbol given
Of the blest, loving life-work that she gave,
Till called to make sweet some green place in Heaven.

And to those absent ones whose foot marks small
Have faded from thy haunts, forsaken long,
These broken notes *thy* music may recall,
Blended with echoes of their mother's song.

HOW JAMIE SAILED IN THE "SCUD."

BY MATTHEW WHITE, JUN.

The "Scud" was a cat-rigged, clipper-built pleasure-yacht, belonging to Mr. Trenwick, and now for sale. It had never been used very much, and now that Jamie was almost old enough to want to sail himself, and still sufficiently young to run a good chance of being drowned in the attempt, Mrs. Trenwick declared that she would sleep much easier at night if "that boat" were owned by somebody else.

Jamie was nearly eleven, and both he and his twin sister Marian knew how to row, and in their pretty little boat would paddle about for hours in shallow water, so that it was considered perfectly safe to allow Jamie to pump out the "Scud" after a rain.

But as time went on and no purchaser appeared, the yacht seemed to feel the neglect with which it was being treated, and by way of attracting more attention to itself, suddenly began to leak.

"Well, pump her out every day if necessary, my son," said Mr. Trenwick, when informed of the fact, for he was very busy at his office in the city just then, and was never at home during the day except on Sunday.

The "Scud" was moored on the edge of the channel, only a few yards from the outer end of the Trenwicks' dock, and formerly a pretty blue-and-white buoy had floated above the spot where the anchor lay; but this had been lost by some means, and now the cable was fastened directly to the bow of the boat.

In the course of a week or so the pump, too, gave out, so that the water had to be patiently taken out by means of pail, bailer, and sponge, which Jamie found to be not nearly as interesting an occupation as pumping, which was certainly more "ship-shape."

"I don't wonder that nobody wants to buy her," he remarked to Marian one very hot afternoon, as she rowed him out to the scene of his daily task. "Look out, now, and don't let her bunk," he added, as his sister brought the boat alongside the "Scud" with a swoop that threatened to considerably damage the paint of both, had not Jamie skilfully warded off the blow.

At the same moment there was a sound of wheels on the graveled driveway leading to the house, and a handsome village cart was seen to stop at the front door.

"Oh, it's Mamie Henley!" cried Marian, clapping her hands. "Hurry out, Jamie; here's your pail and things;" and quickly catching up her oars again, the little girl shoved off, and was nearly back at the dock before her brother could shout after her:

"But how am I going to get ashore? Come on out here again and take me in; then I can leave you and keep the boat;" and Jamie beckoned violently with the pail, as if to add emphasis to his words.

"Oh, I can't stop now," screamed Marian in reply, as she nimbly slipped the painter over a post, and scrambled out on deck. "There's Mamie beckoning to me now. I'll run up and see her first, and when I come back you'll be all through;" and throwing out the last sentence as she ran, Jamie's twin flew on her way to the house. Jamie himself took up his bailer and went to work, hoping that Mamie Henley's call would be a very formal and consequently short one.

As it happened, it was not a call at all, for she had simply come to take Marian out riding with her old pony in his new cart.

"But there's Jamie out there in the 'Scud,'" began Marian, when she had been hugged and told that if she could not go at once she could not go at all, as the coachman must be at home in time to meet the train.

"Oh, I'll see to your brother," returned Mamie, "and I know your mother will let you go, for we met her on the road, and I asked her if you might. Now hurry and put on your hat," and as Marian vanished on the instant, her friend walked to the bank and called to Jamie to know how long it would take him to finish his work.

"About ten minutes," he shouted back.

"Well, I'm going to take Marian for a quarter of an hour's drive," screamed Mamie; "so you needn't hurry—I can't wait until she rows the boat out to you. Good-by;" and before Jamie could make her understand that it would be possible for them to let the boat drift out to him on the ebb-tide, Marian appeared in her best hat, both girls hurried into the cart, and with a cry of farewell went rattling off down the avenue.

"Well, this is a pretty fix to be left in!" thought Jamie, as he stood upon the deck of the "Scud" and looked out over the river in search of a crab-boy, or any other sort of boy with a boat.

But as it was quite early in the afternoon, there was not a single one visible. Then, as it was so very warm, Jamie decided to rest awhile before going on with his work, so he crawled in under the forward deck, where there was shade and a strong smell of damp wood, and pillowing his head on a sand-bag, lay there listening contendedly to the regular lap, lap of the river against the "Scud," wondering if each little ripple wasn't a sort of water-sprite in disguise.

Of course it was but a wave's breath from thinking about water-sprites to dreaming about them, and as the weather was extremely sultry, and the slight motion of the boat very soothing, Jamie was soon seeing strange sights.

First, there were only the tiny water sprites that seemed to flit before him; then these gradually grew into dwarfs with large heads, which they took off and tossed back and forth like foot-balls, until finally they themselves changed into giants, while the heads were transformed into immense cannon-balls, which crashed into one another, as they whizzed through the air, with a terrible report.

Boom! bang! b-o-o-m! The noise was so loud that it woke Jamie with a start, and even then he heard it, for in truth it was not all a dream but a fierce thunder-storm which had suddenly swept down upon the calm afternoon, and churned the peaceful river into a raging sea.

Jamie quickly turned over, and backed out of his retreat, to be at once soaked through by the driving rain.

The "Scud" was rising and falling on the waves with mighty thuds, tugging at the cable like a spirited horse eager to be off, and even as the boy stood there, transfixed with amazement, the rope parted, and the liberated boat shot swiftly down the river with the wind and tide.

Then Jamie rushed to the stern, thinking he might be able to steer the yacht in such a way that she would speedily be blown ashore; but, with a thrill of terror, he discovered that there was no tiller on board, nor even an oar or boat-hook to take its place, and thus the rudder was rendered practically useless. The next instant a zigzag flame lit up the darkened heavens with its awful light, followed by a succession of thunder-claps, which sent Jamie back under the deck with a heart that nearly failed him as he realized how helpless he was.

The river was a broad one, and not particularly deep, except in the channel, although now that the tide had only been falling for about an hour, there was not much hope of the "Scud" running aground anywhere near home. Faster and faster she drifted, or rather sailed along, until Jamie, unable to longer lie there in suspense, came out from his refuge, and, prepared to face the worst, gazed out upon the wild scene about him.

There was not a boat to be seen, with the exception of a schooner down the river before the gale in the direction of the sea. The sea! Yes, it was only five miles off, and as Jamie recollected the fact, it seemed as there must be something he could do to check his swift, dashing course toward it.

But he was quite powerless, and the "Scud" went whirling on, now bow first, now sidewise, yet ever moving on toward the ocean, between which and it there now loomed the draw-bridge.

With wide-open, anxious eyes Jamie gazed at the latter as the schooner passed safely through, wondering in a dazed sort of way if the keeper would see him before he closed the draw.

"But how can I be sure of not missing it, even if it is open?"

The question was a momentous one, and, alas! how difficult to answer! And still onward sped the "Scud," swiftly nearing the spot that now seemed more terrible to Jamie than the ocean itself.

The man had evidently had seen him, for the draw remained wide open, but already the course of the boat was tending in such a way that a collison with the bridge appeared to be almost inevitable. Jamie sprang to the stern, and made a desperate effort to turn the rudder-post with his hands, but all in vain.

The bridge-keeper had by this time perceived the full extent of the lad's peril, but he could do nothing to help him—could only stand there on the draw with straining eyes fixed on the "Scud."

Yet would the shock really be great enough to harm him? Jamie wondered; and for an instant or two he thought that the bridge might be the means of saving him from a worse fate, for perhaps the boat would remain unhurt, and he could manage to clamber up by the spiles. Then he noticed how rapidly he was passing each landmark on shore, and felt the full force of the gale as he turned to face it.

"The 'Scud' can never stand it," he cried aloud in his excitement. "She's so old and leaky that at the first jar her timbers will give way, and I—"

But he was almost there now, and Jamie closed his eyes for an instant, as he fell to wondering vaguely whether the bridge-keeper would ever find him, or if he would be swept out to sea with the wreck. Then there came a sudden shock, which threw him from his feet, and caused him to put up his hands as if to ward off the mast, which he felt must now crash down upon him.

But nothing of the kind occurred, and venturing to raise his head, Jamie saw that the boat had not yet reached the bridge, and what was stranger still, remained stationary, with the spray dashing over its decks in great sheets. And now he understood it all: the "Scud" had run aground, and just in time too, for the bridge was less than ten feet distant.

All was safe, then, for as the tide was falling, the boat would undoubtedly remain where it was until the gale should subside, and Jamie could be taken off. Meantime, after shouting to the bridge-keeper to send some one out to him as soon as it was possible to do so, he crept under the deck and awaited the end of the storm. This was not long in coming, and soon the stout arms of a hardy fisherman lifted Jamie's chilled and dripping form from the "Scud," in which he had sailed in spite of all, and he was rowed over to the beach in time to take the same train back in which his father was returning from the city.

"An' am dat you or yer ghost, Mas'r Jamie?" exclaimed the colored coachman, as they got into the carriage at the station. "There's yer pore ma at home lookin' up an' down the ribber as white as yerself, an' Miss Marian, she am dat scered 'bout yer dat—"

"But where was she all the time?" eagerly interrupted the boy, as his father took the reins from Pomp, and started the horses at their liveliest pace. "Why didn't she or somebody come out after me?"

"Why," replied Pomp, as he feasted his eyes on Jamie, sitting there in flesh and blood between himself and Mr. Trenwick, "yer see she went on dat ride wid Miss Mamie, an' dey was jist goin' to turn roun' an' come home, when de storm broke ober 'em. An' Miss Mamie's pony he am powerful 'fraid o' thunder, so dey couldn't jist do nothin' at all wid him, 'cept drive into a barn 'long de road an' wait for clar weather. An' Miss Marian, she say she wur a fret'in 'bout yer all de time, although she tink, of course, you had seen de storm a-comin' an' hollered to de gardener or somebody roun' dar (yer ma an' me bein' out wid de kerridge). An' when she come home an' find dat de 'Scud' wur gone an' you in it, yer should hab seen her an' yer ma take on, like— But yer can see 'em now, tank de Lord!" added the good soul, as the team dashed up to the piazza, and Jamie sprang into his mother's arms, with Marian sobbing for joy on his damp jacket.—*Harper's Young People.*

Kitty and Almost.

Kitty had a birthday present which pleased her very much indeed. What do you think it was? A sandal-wood work-box from Uncle Curtis, with scissors, thimble, needles, and everything it was proper for a complete work box to have. It was a spur to Kitty's love of sewing.

She did not like the needle and thread before; now she did. And Kitty undertook to hem a dozen towels. A dozen towels is not a pile, to be sure, but she well knew that it was only a stitch at a time, and a stitch at a time is perfectly within the compass of a small child to do. Kitty was on the first towel doing it all herself, even to turning down the hem and had hemmed half of one end when she took it to her papa.

"Papa," she asked, "is not that hem even?"

Papa took his eyes from the newspaper, put them on the hem, then looked at his little Kitty as much as to say, "Do you think it is, Kitty?"

"Don't you think it is almost even?" asked Kitty, guessing his meaning, and blushing.

"What is almost even?" asked papa, stroking his little girl's hair.

"What is almost even?" asked Kitty, with a look of surprise.

"Yes," answered he.

Kitty thought for a moment, and her father waited for the thought.

"It is uneven," replied Kitty.

"Yes," replied papa; "almost even is uneven. The hem is uneven."

"Then it must be picked out and done over," said Kitty, with a disappointed hitch; "I want to do it all right."

"Of course," replied her father.

"Papa is setting himself up to be a great judge of hems," thought Kitty inside. She did not think her mother would be so exact. However, since she asked him, she could do no less than act on his judgment. Kitty went to her window seat, picked out her stitches, which nobody allows is pleasant work, and carefully began the second time. She did not dare go beyond two stitches before coming to show it. Her father took the towel in his hand and examined the hem.

"This is even," he said; "the stitches are in a straight line, the work is done right."

And Kitty, I'm sure was more pleased than if she had succeeded at first, and much more than if her father had thoughtlessly said, "Very well," when it was done ill.

"Kitty," said papa, taking her small hand in his, "there is a straight line running through life; on one side of it is the wrong side, on the other side is the right, and everything is on one side or the other. There is no such thing as almost right. Almost right is always wrong, almost good is bad, almost true is untrue, a lie, as almost even is uneven."

"Yes, papa," Kitty added, "and an almost perfect lesson is an imperfect lesson, I told the girls so. Because if you miss once, you lose your place."

"Exactly so," said papa, "and as God is a truth-loving God, he likes to have things called by their right names. He wants us to speak the truth and see the truth, and in order to do so we must be exact in our words and expressions."

HOMEWARD BOUND.

Spoopendyke Goes out for a Sail.

Brooklyn Eagle.

"Well, well, well!" exclaimed Mr Spoopendyke, as he danced into the room and clasped his wife in his arms, "home again, old girl!" and he kissed the baby and slammed his hat against the wall, while his wife jigged around him, with smiles on her lips, tears in her eyes, and her nose all wrinkles.

"Did you have a good boat ride?" she asked at length, straightening out her lace and rubbing his whiskers.

"Don't know exactly what you mean by a 'boat ride,'" retorted Mr. Spoopendyke, staring at his wife. "Praps you imagine I straddled that boat and stuck spurs into it. The boat I was on goes by sails, and not legs. I had a good sail, if that's what you mean. See, I haven't got over the roll and pitch yet," and Mr. Spoopendyke lurched across the room, with his limbs very wide apart, bringing up before his wife with a jerk, and giving his pantaloons a hitch.

"It's done you ever so much good," said Mrs. Spoopendyke, "but are you always going to walk like that?"

"What if I do?" demanded Mr. Spoopendyke, straightening up on his sea legs. "Don't you like that walk? Anything in that walk obnoxious to your sense of propriety? Does that walk in any way grate on your finer feelings? Some day when I'm not busy I'll fit you up with a big mustache and a scent of onions and advertise you as a dancing school! Then you can show me how to get around cheap!"

"Did you have a pleasant trip, dear ——?" began Mrs. Spoopendyke.

"Cruise! not trip, cruise! You take cruises in boats, not trips. Do you know what a cruise is?"

"Isn't it something to hold oil in?" inquired Mrs. Spoopendyke timidly. "The Bible tells about the widow——"

"That's it, exactly," returned Mr. Spoopendyke, with preternatural solemnity. "I went to sea in an oil can. I didn't know it until I got home and consulted your profundity. You hit it first clip. If you only had a chimney on crooked and sputtered a little, what a student lamp you'd make! I tell ye I made a cruise in a boat, dod gast it!" roared Mr. Spoopendyke, slipping off the handle as he realized the outrage to his feelings by his wife's ignorance. "And there wasn't any oil or any measly widows in it! I sailed, I did!" and Mr. Spoopendyke lurched around the room again and brought up all standing.

"I should thought you'd have been afraid!" murmured Mrs. Spoopendyke, gazing upon him admiringly. "I wouldn't go out in one of those boats for the world!"

"Of course you wouldn't," grinned Mr. Spoopendyke, somewhat mollified by the tribute to his courage. "Much you'd know about taking in sheets and lighting the binnacle and overhauling the boom tackle!"

"Upon my word!" exclaimed Mrs. Spoopendyke, her face radiant with delight. "Did you do all that? I don't know about the barnacle or the broom tackle, but I'm glad you learned to take in sheets, because you used to kick them off so, you know, and baby—"

"Yah!" snorted Mr. Spoopendyke. "Sheets are ropes, I tell ye! I s'pose ye think we hauled in feather beds and white spreads and shams! Well, we didn't. You'd hear the Captain sing out, 'Hard a lee! haul away jib sheet!' and then I'd catch hold and pull!"

"I should thought you'd been scared to death!" said Mrs. Spoopendyke, her eyes glistening with love and reverence for her husband. "Is that the name they gave you? I believe I'll call you Hardilee hereafter. It's real pret—"

"You just call me that once, just once!" howled Mr. Spoopendyke, temporarily forgetting his sea legs and stalking up to his wife at his natural gait. "You draw that on me the first time and—and shiver my stove-pipe!" continued Mr. Spoopendyke, suddenly recollecting that he was nautical, "if I don't make you throw over a fender or lose your standing rigging! understand me?" and Mr. Spoopendyke regarded his wife intently to note the effect of his threat.

"Certainly," replied Mrs. Spoopendyke. "You mean that you don't want me to call you by that horrid name, or else—or if I do, you'll make me get up in the morning and build a fire. Isn't that it, about the fender?"

"That's just it!" grinned Mr. Spoopendyke. "You made it on the first tack. All you need now is a center-board and a barroom to be a Cunard steamer! If I ever want a snuff of salt air, all I've got to do is talk slip to you. Now I tell you what you do. You put your helm up and stand away for the kitchen, d'ye hear? And just as soon as you've taken in canvas and put the stops on, you start a fire in the galley and get me up a dinner of lobscouse and duff! I'll swab down there directly, as soon as I've bent on a clean shirt and a staysail around my neck. Where's my stu'ns'ls?"

"Didn't you leave 'em on board?" fluttered Mrs. Spoopendyke.

"Where are they?" roared Mr. Spoopendyke. "Get me a pair of stu'ns'ls before I open ports on ye! Cuffs, dod gast it! Cuffs! Don't ye know that cuffs are stu'ns'ls?" and having rather impaired the effect of his phraseology by the necessary explanation, Mr. Spoopendyke accepted the articles from his wife's trembling hand, and scowled at himself in the glass.

"Do you want anything else?" she asked, brightly. "Any other rigging, sheets, barnacles, jibs, hard a lees, or anything before I get the lobsters and puffs?"

"Avast!" sputtered Mr. Spoopendyke; "you go do what I tell you. I'll heave to and lash my helm until you pass the word, and then I'll bear down. Now you can go below, you hear?"

"I'm so [illegible]" acquiesced Mrs. Spoopendyke [illegible] down stairs [illegible] to lash his [illegible] himself [illegible] course to the sea terms to fix them in his [illegible] bled over the [illegible] memory, while [illegible] the bedroom [illegible] was hanging [illegible]

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The Farm

In this department we cordially invite questions, answers, and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc, etc. Communications should be written legibly and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany the communication.

Pruning Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Of all gardening operations pruning is probably less understood, except among the best professional gardeners, than any other appertaining to garden craft. There is a vague notion abroad that it is as necessary to the life of a tree or shrub as is root nourishment or water. On the contrary, it is an operation that requires a great deal of judgment and skill, and it is very often better left undone than done. In the case of ornamental trees it should always be attended to in the early life of the tree, and then only for the purpose of training the tree for convenience's sake, as where it is not desirable to have the lower branches sweeping a lawn, or to have them so overhanging the roadway as to interfere with the passing of carriages underneath them. In all such cases the growth should be watched from year to year, and one, or at most two, courses of such branches removed. If more are taken off the strength of the tree will be materially weakened for lack of leaf power, for without a sufficient amount of foliage the tree can not obtain root-power or development to keep it in a vigorous, thrifty, growing state.

The cutting off of large branches, as is the common practice, is sure, sooner or later, to result in the destruction of the tree; for in spite of all that can be done, the wounded part will not be covered with new bark before decay has commenced, which, once it has commenced, can not be arrested, and is sure to extend into the center of the tree and ultimately rot it away and leave the tree a mere shell, which soon dies or is blown down by the winds. If we go through a natural growth of young forest trees we see the lower branches generally dying off before they have attained a growth of two inches in diameter. Nature does this by causing the overshadowing tops and foliage to deprive them of sunlight and air. This is nature's mode of pruning, and by it we obtain timber of great length and free of unsound knots and similar blemishments. On lawns and similar positions where such conditions do not come into play, these lower limbs or branches do not die off, but keep extending themselves horizontally and allow the tree to develop its individual character.

Large numbers of people are so bewitched with stiff and normal lines, that to them a tree whose outline can not be gaged by line or plummet is an abomination, and hence they commence a warfare with nature, cutting and slashing, until finally she succumbs in despair. To such people the little wooden trees made by the toy makers are agreeable patterns, which they studiously, with much endeavor and trouble, strive to copy. They can not, or will not, see that every species of tree when left to itself develops its own peculiar form of beauty, and that in this lies its own personal charm, fitting it for landscape art and the admiration of those who have an appreciative eye for beauty of form. Our people of formal lines would take a large and elegant specimen of weeping beech and prune it into the shape of a sugar loaf. To them it is not a cataract of foliage, suggestive of a cataract of water leaping from rock to rock in its downward leap. But they say: "Do you not prune fruit trees?" Yes, certainly, in order to obtain crops of fruit; but we do not grow ornamental trees for their fruit, we grow them for their beauty. The fruit trees are grown under artificial circumstances and require artificial treatment to bring about certain results, and if this treatment is not skillfully given the tree soon dies. Therefore, let your ornamental trees alone, and spare them the saw, the chisel and the knife. The very name of the tools suggests the proper cognomen for the class of people who use them so freely.—*Floral Cabinet.*

A New Compound for Destroying Insects and Parasites.

We find in the *English Mechanic* the following description of a compound for destroying insects and parasites upon animals, for cleansing plants, for destroying mildew and smut, and for protecting seeds from birds, which have been planted, by Mr. J. Wilson, of Penrith.

The following is the recipe: Dissolve 50 pounds' weight of brown grease, tallow, or other grease, and 25 pounds of resin; to this add 50 pounds of soda ash (or an equivalent proportion of caustic soda or caustic potash) and 25 pounds of borax, and boil gently, continually stirring till thoroughly incorporated. Then add 75 pounds of No. 5 carbolic acid, and boil until well mixed; to this add 30 pounds of *liquor calcis sulphidum*, and continue boiling until well incorporated; lastly, add 80 pounds of extract of tobacco and mix thoroughly. "A sulpho-glycerole carbolate of nicotine will thus be formed, soluble in cold water and destroying to all parasites."

To make the *liquor calcis sulphidum*, put into an iron boiler 200 pounds of sulphur, and add 100 pounds of fresh burned lime; pour upon these 100 gallons of water, and boil until thoroughly dissolved.

About five pounds of the composition are dissolved in two gallons of boiling water, and 20 gallons of cold water added for every 25 sheep. The sheep are to be dipped in the usual way and kept in a full minute.

Two pounds of this composition mixed with a gallon of tar and grease will be found effectual in destroying lice and ticks. For foot rot in sheep apply this composition as an ointment, or dissolve five pounds in 10 gallons of water, and allow the sheep to stand in it four or five minutes.

For use as an anti-smut composition, or for protecting seed from birds, one and a half pounds of the composition are dissolved in five quarts of water, and thoroughly mixed with six bushels of wheat or other grain. For mange in horses, dogs and other animals, dissolve one pound of the composition in half a gallon of boiling water, and apply to the parts affected while the solution is lukewarm. For plants the composition may be used as follows: Dissolve one pound of the composition in two gallons of water, and sprinkle or syringe upon plants, trees, or other vegetation to be treated.

A very important feature in the invention is that the sulphur of the sulphide of calcium is in a soluble form, and is easily absorbed by the pores of the wool of sheep, giving it nutriment, causing an active and healthy flow of the yolk or suint, producing wool of increased growth, fine lustre, and strength of staple; the soluble sulphur in combination with the carbonic acid and the nicotine of the extract of tobacco is of the greatest importance for the destruction of all parasites, and also as a powerful disinfectant.

Cattle Rack.

We give the following design for a rack to feed cattle from in the yard. I think it far superior in point of economy and convenience to anything of the kind we have seen. It can easily be made by anyone possessing ordinary skill in using tools.

The shape is six sided, or in the form of a hexagon. It consists of six upright posts five feet long (4x4 scantling will answer, or round poles three or four inches through will do very well), and 12 boards, each one foot in width and five feet long. These latter nailed to the posts horizontally will form the box. To strengthen the whole and keep the cattle from stepping over the sides, nail strips of thick boards or plank flatwise across the upper end of the posts. Then nail two boards diagonally upon each side, extending from the top of the posts to the bottom of the box, leaving a space of about a foot and a half in the center on a line with the upper edge of the box. These slanting boards serve as braces and give strength and firmness to the whole structure and make six feeding places for the cattle. If scantling is used for posts, it would be well to hew off the corner from each so as to make the boards fit well.

Mode of Construction: Nail the boards to two sets of posts to form two opposite sides. Cut two strips of board about 10 feet 4 inches long; stand the side upright and nail these strips across the top and bottom—across the diameter—then bring the other ends within 5 feet, and nail on the boards across the end; you will then have three sides formed. Nail on the other two opposite sides and end. Put on the braces and it is done. It can be moved to different parts of the yard, and with proper care will last a number of years.

Horseradish.

Horseradish is more frequently tolerated than cultivated on the farm. It is often found occupying some odd corner, making a slovenly weedy patch, from which a few pieces are taken as wanted in the Spring. When left to itself it takes such thorough possession of the soil that it is difficult to get rid of it. The only way to keep it under control, is to plant the roots, let them grow one season and then dig the whole up. If left longer it will make trouble, and the roots will not be so good. Sets are the small sized roots, about six inches long and half an inch or less in diameter. They are made when trimming the roots for use or for market; as they must be planted right end up, the top part is cut off square and the lower end with a slant. In this shape they are sold at the seed stores, but enough for the home garden may be dug from any accessible patch. Market gardeners plant them between the rows of early cabbages; if they start before the cabbages are mature, the tops are cut off in hoeing; when the cabbages are removed the horseradish is allowed to grow. In the family garden a small planting may be made without reference to the cabbage or other crops, planting the sets 18 inches apart each way, with a sharp pointed dibble, having the tops of the set three inches below the surface. Be sure and take up the roots, large and small, in autumn or early next spring.—*American Agriculturist.*

Save and Care for the Pigs.

For many years past no Spring season has found so few swine in the country in proportion to the coming wants. Owing to the scarcity and high price of corn, and the demand for hog products at figures far above average years, the last hog, grown and half grown, that could be got into anything near a fit condition to be slaughtered, has been sent to market. It is reported that a good many breeding sows have gone into the barrel and lard pans. This being the case, with the probability that the markets of this country and elsewhere will be cleared up and nearly bare of pork, bacon, hams and lard before next Winter, makes it important to look well after the pigs; to see that not one is lost for want of care and protection until warm settled weather arrives; also to give the young porkers a good start and continuous vigorous growth by liberal feeding; also to do all that can be done to multiply the number. The foreign demand for hog products is always large, and 10 pounds of corn, when converted into one pound of pork or lard, is transported at one-tenth the cost.—*American Agriculturist.*

Farm Notes.

Hoof and horn shavings contain more than 25 times as much nitrogen as is contained in average stable manure.

A California farmer says that strong salt brine stirred in lime until it is about like whitewash, is better than bluestone to prevent smut.

Harris Lewis gives it as his opinion that grazing for milk may be made to pay till land reaches $100 per acre. On land of greater value grazing cows for profit is questionable.

Wood ashes make a good fertilizer for pear trees. Mixed coal and wood ashes may also be applied with advantage. Ground bones are better for fruit trees of all kinds than fermenting manure.

Every person who keeps chickens should raise garden peppers. A tea made by boiling them in water and added to boiled potatos or corn-meal dough is stated to be a sure preventive of cholera in fowls.

J. J. Sloan has purchased a 300-acre farm one mile from Gilbert's Station, near Dundee, Ill. It is well stocked with dairy cattle, and will undoubtedly add largely to the rapidly-increasing wealth of its genial proprietor.

The *New England Homestead* says: "Some crops have a peculiar adaptation for different forms of lime. The sulphate of lime (gypsum) is preferred by the onion, but the phosphate should be used on seed crops. Clover, grains and grasses are benefited by the application of lime in some form or other."

It is believed by many bee-keepers that rye-meal is the best possible substitute for bee bread when the latter is not in full supply. The meal should be put in shallow boxes near the apiary, and a few pieces of comb near it will attract the attention of the bees. This food causes the swarms to be larger and earlier than the other.

H. A. Cook, writing to the New York *Times*, from Averill Park, says: I find fault with you for advising farmers to roll their meadows in Spring. If *when very dry* had been enjoined, all right. But nothing can be more ruinous to land or crops than to roll or pack in any way in Spring, if *moist*. The more rolling or treading in Autumn the better. My former article on rolling in grass seed with oats was emphatic in requiring the ground to be *very dry*. Second, salt among fruit trees is fine, but take care lest it kills. I lost several apple trees of a fine orchard by sending a boy to drop a small handful around each tree. I killed my tomato plants, many potatos, etc., last year by sprinkling them with a very weak brine. Cabbage will take a "good bit" of salt. The advice objected to by Mr. Cook, says the *Times*, was in relation to running rollers over a meadow when frost is coming out of the ground; the object to be accomplished the crowding back under the surface small stones thrown up by the action of the frost. To do as Mr. Cook suggests, wait until Fall, would be useless, the object being to crowd back into the earth the stones to prevent them from doing injury to mowing machines knives. His reference to salt is worthy of the serious consideration of farmers.

Dr. Aladar Von Rasrahegyi has recently made a report to the Hungarian Department of Public Health on "Experiments on Pasteur's Protective Inoculation of Animals Against Anthrax." It contains the following among other facts: Dividing the animals on which experiment was made into inoculated and uninoculated, it states: Deaths from other diseases, such as catarrh, pneumonia, pericarditis, etc., occured exclusively among the inoculated. It follows from this that the fatal issue of other severe but latent diseases is accelerated by a protective inoculation. From a practical point of view it is pretty nearly the same, whether the loss is caused by anthrax or other diseases, and therefore deaths from them should be added to anthrax. If we do this, and add the deaths which occurred after protective inoculation, we get as an average result that of the uninoculated animals 94 per cent. and that of the inoculated 14.05 per cent. died. This rate of mortality corresponded so closely in two experiments, 14.78 per cent. and 14.27 per cent. that it appears to be a rule, and therefore we must not assume that experiments carried out on a larger scale would yield a more favorable result. The mortality due to a protective inoculation amounted for anthrax alone, from 3.15 to 10 per cent. of the inoculated animals. It is to be feared that in practice a still higher rate would be reached. On the other hand, we must set against this mortality, not the experimental mortality of 94 per cent. of the inoculated animal, but only the rate of mortality which occurs among the cattle in districts affected by anthrax, and which is very considerably less.

REDDING'S Russia Salve, best family salve in the world, and excellent for stable use. 25 cts.

The Sunday School

Seeing and Confessing Christ.

LESSON 8, SUNDAY, APRIL 21, 1882.

Golden Text.—Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God.—Matt. 16: 16.

Lesson Topic—We may have light and life in Christ.

Lesson Outline—1. Blindness Cured, v. 22-26; 2. Christ Recognized, v. 27-30; 3. Redemption Foretold, v. 31-33.

Lesson Text—Mark 8: v. 22-33.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

They bring a blind man unto him (v. 22.) If a man is unable to find the way to Jesus, he ought to be led. It is a good work, this bringing the blind to Him who alone can give them sight. There are groping blind ones on every side of us. Some of them know that they are blind, and only wait for a wise and kind leader. Others of them do not even know they are blind; but they need leading all the more for that. Unless we do our part, more or less of them will have no man to lead them. Some of these ones are in our classes; some of them are in our circle of relatives; some of them are our neighbors, or our business associates, or our fellow-workers, all of them need to be led to Jesus. Did you ever do anything in this line? Do you see what there is of the sort for you to do just now? If you do not you must be blind.

He took the blind man by the hand, and led him out of the town (v. 23.) Our best work for others is rarely done in a crowd. Even in telling another his duty, there is a great gain in having him all by himself. An eminent preacher once said, "The best sermons are preached when one man is the preacher, and one man is the congregation." And if we want to come into closest sympathy with another, in order to help him see the truth, and to feel as he ought to, we must be face to face with him, when no one else is near. If you would win any of your scholars to the Savior, it is important to see him elsewhere than before all the class. Follow him out of the school and when he and you are alone together, then is the time to do most toward bringing him to spiritual sight through faith.

I see men as trees walking (v. 24.) It takes practice to use one's eyes, even when God has opened them. And there are some believers who never get beyond confounding a doctrinal statement of a truth with a living exemplification of that truth. They are not clear as to the difference between a tree and a man anyway; they make no allowance for the personality of a human being, as distinct from the unvariableness of a vegetable growth; they judge a fellow disciple of Christ by what he believes, rather than by what he shows he is. In all the field of their spiritual vision, they see men as trees walking; but the trouble is with their eyesight, not with the men and the trees.

He put his hands again upon his eyes, and made him look up (v. 25.) One touch of Jesus' hand does not do everything for us, although it does do very much. We need to have added help from him toward full and clear sight. And there is a great gain in our looking up instead of down, outward instead of inward. We ought to see more clearly with our spiritual eyes to-day, than we saw yesterday, and so it ought to be, day by day, all the days of our life. To make this gain, we need the renewed touch of Jesus, and we need to look up.

Whom do men say that I am? (v. 27.) If you want to know the character of men, or if you want to do men good, it is important at the start, to understand what they think about Jesus Christ. Some men say that Jesus was simply a good and a wise man; others refuse to admit even that, but think he was partly deceived and partly a deceiver. Others, again, say that Jesus Christ is the only and the all-sufficient Savior that his word is unfailingly true, and that his strength is sufficient for all who trust themselves to him. A difference of opinion just here indicates men's characters, and affects men's characters. Unless you know the views of a man on this point, you can know little about him; you can do little for him.

But whom say ye that I am? (v. 29.) It is of more importance to us what we think about Jesus, than what other men think of him. If everybody else in the world accepts him as a Savior, and we fail to do so, then so far as we are concerned, the world might as well have never had a Savior. Nor is it enough for us to say that he is a Savior; unless we say—and mean what we say—that he is our Savior, then so far as we are concerned he might as well never have been a Savior. Whom say ye that Jesus is? No more vital and important a personal question than that could be put to us by man or God.

Peter took him, and began to rebuke him (v. 32.) Peter was not the last disciple of Jesus to take exception to the Lord's way of working, and to think that he could improve on the Lord's plans. Not all these disciples are as outspoken as Peter, but they are quite as opinionated. "I don't see why the Lord permits this thing!" is a very common feeling, and it is not a very uncommon expression of feeling in view of some providence affecting one's self or another. Every complaint of the weather, every murmur of our lot in life, every word of repining at the trials to which we are subjected of God in our spiritual training, and every comment of dissatisfaction with a delayed answer to prayer, is only our way of showing the spirit which would take hold of the Lord and begin to rebuke him for what he does, or for what he permits, in the sphere of control.

Get thee behind me, Satan; for thou savorest not the things that be of God, but the things that be of men (v. 33.) A good many of the suggestions of Christian men come from Satan. Satan is always glad to have Christian men make use of his ideas, and he doesn't even ask that these men shall quote him as the author of the suggestion; they can have all the credit of it themselves. When Satan wants to promote liquor-selling and liquor-drinking, he likes to have some Christian man talk about every creature of God being good, if used in moderation, and then slily suggest that beer and wine and whisky are "creatures of God!" When he wants the Indians killed off, or missions in China interrupted, or Christianity itself brought into contempt among the heathen, he enjoys setting Christian lawmakers at talk about furthering Christian civilization by inhuman or illiberal legislation against whole races of mankind. When Jesus heard a favorite disciple of his speaking after the manner and wisdom of men, instead of according to the teachings of God, he said plainly, "Get thee behind me, Satan, for thou savorest not the things that be of God, but the things that be of men." And we may be sure that Jesus is of the same mind to-day, concerning any of Satan's suggestions, even when they come from a Christian disciple.—*H. Clay Trumbull, in Sunday School Times.*

A HAPPY FAMILY.

A Husband Pitches His Wife Out the Window, and She Takes Him Along.

DETROIT, May 4.—The Tribune says: About 2 o'clock this morning Dr. Gray informed officer Morahan at police headquarters, that John Granger, the druggist at 20 Monroe avenue, had thrown his wife out of a two story window. Officer Spillane was sent to the scene. When he reached there he found Mrs. Granger in bed badly injured about the head, shoulders and back. Granger's left arm was also badly injured. The Grangers live on the second floor above the drug store. The colored domestic and the drug clerk were reticent about the affair, and it was only by continued efforts that even the most meager facts could be obtained. They claim that they were first awakened by a fall and a scream. On making an investigation Granger and wife were discovered lying on a shed in the rear, a distance of some 12 feet. They were carried back to their apartments with the assistance of the drug clerk and the domestic.

It would appear from all the circumstances that were hurriedly obtained that Granger must have carried his wife bodily up one flight of stairs: that in throwing her from the window she clung to him with such strength that he lost his balance and they fell together.

It would also appear that they had a quarrel about some money matters. It is claimed that Mrs. Granger has the property in her own name, a fact that has led to numberless disputes and quarrels. Granger has been drinking freely for some days past. It is thought that Mrs. Granger is fatally hurt, although her injuries have not been fully examined. Granger was put under arrest.

What Is Said About It.

There is no medicine which has been offered to the people for the past 50 years that has attained the popularity of Pond's Extract. The reason is plain. It is a medicine that relieves at once the sprains, bruises, burns and all common ills that are sure to come that do not need a doctor, but must be attended to; and it is so simple and harmless that anybody, old or young, can use it. As a guarantee of its worth physicians everywhere recommend it, and, in many instances they use it in their own practice. It is an indispensable household remedy, and no family should be without it.—*Indianapolis Journal*

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 2.

The pending motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee the bill removing the disqualifications of ex-Confederates for army appointments was defeated by yeas, 23; nays, 24; a party vote Davis (Ill.), voted aye with the Republicans. The bill then went over.

The House bill for a public building at Quincy, Ill., passed.

The House amendment to the Senate bill for a public building at Peoria, Ill., reducing the appropriation from $400,000 to $250,000, was concurred in and the bill passed.

Sen. Lapham introduced a bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting any denial or abridgement of suffrage on account of sex. Referred.

A response to the Senate resolution was received from the Navy Department in reference to inter-oceanic communicaeion by the American isthmus. Referred.

The bill to establish a Court of Appeals was then considered.

Sen. Morgan presented a substitute providing for a Court of Federal Appeals. The committee amendments to the original bill up to 10th section, the 10th section relating to appeals to the Supreme Court in patent and copyright cases, involving less than $5,000, was agreed to.

Objection to this amendment being made, Davis (Ill.) said the majority of the Judiciary Committee were of the opinion that these should fare the same as the other cases. They had therefore, under the law, been excepted from the rule which prevents an appeal where the sum is less than $5,000, the bill as he had introduced it allowing appeals in such cases without regard to the amount.

Sen Butler submitted several proposed amendments to be printed. One of these provides that after the establishment of Courts of Appeals, no appointments to the Supreme Bench shall be made until the number of Judges is reduced to six.

Sens. Garland and Vest also gave notice of amendments. The bill was then laid over.

A favorable report was made on a bill deeding the Government lot, formerly intended as a site for a Government building in Memphis, to the first taxing district of Tennessee in aid of a public library.

HOUSE.

A bill passed for a public building at Quincy, Ill.

Mr. Page attempted to call up the Chinese bill, but the regular order was insisted upon—the erection of a public building at Hannibal, Mo.

Mr. Hatch explained the necessity for the building, and the bill passed by 126 to 53.

Mr. Kasson then moved to go into Committee on the Tariff Commission Bill, and pending that, moved all general debate close on Thursday. So much opposition was manifested to limiting the debate that Kasson withdrew the motion to limit, and the House went into Committee on the Tariff Commission Bill.

Mr. Hewitt (Ala.) said that while the present protective system needed revision, it had proved a blessing to the people and the country. He would vote for the bill.

Mr. Springer took the floor, but yielded to a motion, and the Committee rose.

The Senate amendments to the Chinese bill were concurred in.

Diplomatic correspondence, touching the condition of Israelites in Russia, was presented and referred.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 3.

Sen. Voorhees offered a resolution creating a Committee of Investigation to ascertain whether corrupt or improper influences have been brought to bear on any member in the Senate in regard to the bill depending before the Senate Finance Committee to amend the laws regarding distilled spirits in special bonded warehouses; also, to inquire if any attempt has been made to bring any such improper or corrupt influences to bear on any member of the Senate to secure the passage or defeat of the bill, the Committee to send for persons and papers and report as early as practicable. Voorhees asked present consideration of the matter, adding he did not care to say anything on the subject at this time, further than he thought this action necessary in view of a certain publication.

Sen. Morrill, Chairman of the Finance Committee, said this was the first intimation he had heard that there was any necessity for such investigation. He would now ask the Senator proposing it if he knew of any fact to qualify it.

Sen. Voorhees replied he knew of no fact at all, but his object was to inquire as to allegations that were not facts. It seems publications have been made to the effect that certain persons claimed to control votes and influence members of the Committee and other Senators. He regarded such assertions as utterly false, and he would afford the means of silencing this talk or of making the charges good.

Sen. Morrill—"I am perfectly willing the newspapers should make any clamor they see fit to make about any member of the Committee on Finance. I do not believe a word of it, or that any investigation is necessary. For one I treat it with utter contempt and I object to the resolution."

Unanimous consent for present consideration being necessary the resolution went over.

The Senate devoted the remainder of the time reserved for the calendar to the political disability bill, repealing the statute prohibiting the appointment of ex-Confederates in the Army or Navy.

Sen. Ingalls moved to amend so as to continue the statute, but confine its prohibition to officers who left the Army or Navy to enter the Confederate service, and moved to recommit the bill and amendment.

Objection to the latter motion was made on the Democratic side, but the Chairman ruled it in order.

The discussion was resumed, Saulsbury and Garland favoring the bill as reported.

Sen. Ingalls, replying to the argument on the Democratic side, said the Senators from South Carolina and the Southern States, and the men who were their associates, had never been able to understand the war meant anything.

Sen. Butler retorted that he knew as much on that point as the Senator from Kansas and a great deal more. If he wanted information about it he would not apply to that Senator for it, nor would he submit to be lectured about what he knew or did not know.

Sen. Ingalls, continuing, said the great difficulty with the Senators from South Carolina is, they believe the war was fought about a point of constitutional etiquette and was to be ended by a polite apology. Notwithstand the war did settle some things. The junior Senator from South Carolina (Hampton) the other day declared that God alone knew who was right in that contest. My understanding is the North fought for the Union of States indissolubly, and the South fought to dismember and destroy it. The war was for slavery in the South and for universal liberty in the North. The Senator and his associates now having again sworn to support the Constitution and its amendments, assert that, notwithstanding these four years' contest and 17 years' debate that have followed, God alone knows whether it was right to fight for the Union or against it, for human slavery or against it.

Sen. Hampton arose to an inquiry. He understood the Senator to say the North fought for universal liberty. He would ask whether the North took any such ground at the beginning of the war, whether it was taken when Congress formally declared the purpose for which the war was waged, or whether the North would not, up to near the close of the war, have recognized the existence of slavery if the South had returned to the Union.

Sen. Ingalls replied that the question showed the difficulty with the Senator in asserting these questions are dead. When the Senators from the South declared there were no such things as loyalty to the Union and love of freedom, they rendered it impossible for those who believe bygones should be bygones to go with them in their attempt to obliterate the dissensions, dangers and difficulties that arose after the conflict was closed. It was not agreeable for men representing Northern constituencies to hear, as he (Ingalls) had repeatedly heard, Southern Senators declare on the floor that Jefferson Davis, in patriotism, in devoting to human liberty, and as a representative of all that was good in human nature was the peer of John Hampton and George Washington. Within the last 48 hours a Southern member had declared Robert E. Lee to be a peer in patriotism and loyalty to the country of any man who ever fought on American soil.

Sen. Butler—"Has not that man a right to his opinion?"

Sen. Ingalls—"I am not denying his right. If I were a partisan on these matters, I would be glad to have such speeches made here every day in the week."

Sen. Butler—"Then why does the Senator complain?"

Sen. Ingalls—"Because neither the Senator nor any of his associates have ever disavowed believing in such allegations."

Sen. Saulsbury remarked he did not hear Ingalls dissent from the conclusion announced by the Senator from Nevada (Jones) in the Chinese debate that the reconstruction policy of the South was a failure.

Sen. Ingalls replied that the reason why he did not dissent was because he had never been an advocate of that policy. He regarded it as, in many respects, an irreparable blunder, and we had been paying the penalty of it. He did not propose to discuss that now. He would merely say to the Senators from the Southern States that arguments for the obliteration of the war statutes of exclusion, based upon this idea that there was no difference between the two sides to that conflict, would find no response in Northern hearts, but would be followed by the vindication of those statutes at the ballot box.

Sen. Voorhees said that old army officers, who deserted the Union for the Confederate service, had been given high positions under the Government by the Republican party. He mentioned the case of Gen. Longstreet, who, he said, was thought good enough for any office, as soon as he joined the Republican party. He could see no reason for continuing the prohibition against an army appointee which did not apply as to civil officers. Army officers who would betray the Government could do this as effectually in the position of a foreign minister or cabinet officer as he could in the army. If they could be trusted in any of these capacities they could be trusted in all.

Sen. Hawley defended the wisdom of reconstruction legislation, and said he would put the question to the bravest of the Confederate soldiers now in the Senate whether he would ask him (Hawley) by his vote to admit that those who framed that legislation were wrong.

Sen. Butler denied any such admission had been asked for or suggested.

Sen. Hawley—"But I contend it has been virtually asked for by appeals made in debate."

Sen. Butler said he regarded the argument as unreasonable, and that the Senator from Connecticut had lashed himself into fury without the slightest provocation.

Sen. Hawley replied that on the contrary he had never spoken with more care and deliberation, and proceeded to quote expressions in debate to verify his assertion that the particular statute referred to had been denounced as wrong, unjust and ungenerous. He was disposed to favor any carefully prepared repeal of restrictive measures, based upon considerations that time with its mellowing influences had dissipated their necessity, but he would never so vote upon the assumption that such measures ought never have existed.

Upon the close of Hawley's remarks the bill went over until to-morrow, and the galleries, which had been more than usually full, rapidly thinned out.

The bill to create a Court of Appeals then came up as unfinished business, and its consideration occupied the remainder of the day, without action. The Committee amendment in regard to appeals in patent and copyright cases was rejected by a tie vote of 28 to 28. This leaves the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in such cases as at present, without regard to the amount in controversy. The remaining amendments of the Judiciary Committee were agreed to.

Sen. Garland moved an amendment providing that appeals and writs of error to the Supreme Court taken before the passage of the act shall not be affected by it. Adopted.

Sen. Allison moved an amendment making provision for the payment of mileage and expenses applicable to District and Circuit Judges alike. Adopted.

Sen. Butler moved an amendment requiring Judges to be transferred from one circuit to another under rules of the Supreme Court. In explaining it he remarked it would have the effect incidentally of enabling certain localities to get rid of unworthy Judges. In this connection he expressed the opinion that the Judge in the Circuit in which he (Butler) lived was utterly unfit to discharge his duties, and some of his acts were a disgrace to American citizenship.

Sen. Ingalls said he did not know of what the Senator from South Carolina complained, unless it was recent rulings in election cases in that State. The testimony, if true, disclosed much greater disgrace to American citizenship than had ever before been perpetrated on this continent. He wanted the fact noted, if such was the fact, that the object of the Senator (Butler) was to avoid the administration of a Judge obnoxious to the people of his State.

Sen. Butler sarcastically rejoined that he acknowledged the superiority of Ingalls' facilities over his own for acquiring information concerning events transpiring in South Carolina; but he thought he would be able to demonstrate, at the proper time, that a certain Circuit Judge had been guilty of conduct that was disgraceful to American jurisprudence, notwithstanding the opinion of the Senator from Kansas.

Sen. Sherman asked whether the reference now made was to Judge Bond.

Sen. Butler replied affirmatively.

The amendment was rejected—yeas, 17; nays, 33.

Sen. Butler offered two additional amendments—the first that after the establishment of Courts of Appeal no appointments to the Supreme bench shall be made until the number of the Court is reduced to six; the second prohibiting criminal cases, except those of revenue and admiralty or those of maritime jurisdiction, from being instituted in United States Courts by information, and requiring their prosecution be by indictment and presentation of grand jury, etc. Both amendments were voted down—the former by a viva voce vote and the latter by yeas 24, nays 29.

Sen. Vest offered an amendment with the view to a radical change in the present practice, as modified upon the suggestion of Davis (Ill.) It provides that no Circuit or District Judge before whom a cause or question may have been tried or heard in District or Circuit shall sit on the trial or hearing of such cause or question in the Appellate Court. The amendment was pending at adjournment.

HOUSE.

Mr. Henderson reported a bill to allow the Army to be used as a posse comitatus. Printed and recommitted.

Bills were reported—Authorizing the Secretary of War to erect at Washington's headquarters at Newburg, N. Y., a memorial column and to aid in defraying the expense of the Centennial Celebration to be held in that city in 1883. Committee of the Whole.

To carry into effect the provisions of the Constitution respecting the election of President and Vice President of the United States. Printed and recommitted.

The House went into committee on the Tariff Commission bill.

Mr. Blackburn, replying to Burrows' criticism upon the Democratic party, declared there was one degradation politically to which that party had never submitted. It had never gone into league with the fag end of the Commonwealth's politics without regard to its antecedents, gathering up Rebel and Union elements, making a conglomeration like Hecate's hell-broth—"tongue of dog and toe of frog"—in order to obtain ascendency in the Federal Congress, while blasting the escutcheon of a proud old Commonwealth on which had been written the story of a nation's glory. It had never held power in either House of Congress as the result of such foul and unnatural amalgamation. [Applause.] He criticised the Committee on Ways and Means for "pleading the infant act" and daring to fling such a measure as the pending bill into the House. Then, passing on to the discussion of the tariff, he declared a tariff for protection was pillage and robbery. He then delivered and eloquent peroration, which was loudly applauded, in which he stated his hopes as to the country's future prosperity, and declared her motto should be—"protection for every citizen abroad, justice and equality for every citizen at home."

Mr. Kenna (W. Va), while maintaing that the proper method of revising the tariff was by direct legislation by Congress, declared his intention of supporting the pending bill as the only possible measure which could be passed in the direction of a revision.

On motion of Mr. Peele (Ind.) the Senate amendment to the House bill was concurred in, granting condemned cannons to the Morton Monumental Association.

Rep. Updegraff (Iowa) made a favorable report upon the bill "to carry into effect the provisions of the Constitution respecting the election of President and Vice President."

The committee then rose.

Mr. Belmont (N. Y.) offered a resolution calling on the President for complete copies of any and all orders and instructions from the Navy Department to commanding officers of the South Pacific squadron during 1881, and also copies of any and all letters, communications or reports of such Department, commanding officer or officers to the navy during the same period. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

A complete review of the whole question is embraced in Updegraff's report, which accompanies the bill. The report says in effect the bill is a compromise of a variety of ideas on the part of the Committee.

The Committee on Military Affairs made a favorable report upon the bill which has been adopted by the Committee as a substitute for several bills referred to them relating to retirements in the army. The bill provides that when an officer has served 35 years, either as an officer or soldier, in the regular or volunteer service, he shall, if he makes application therefor to the President, be placed upon the retired list. That when an officer has served 40 years, or is 62 years of age, he shall be placed on the retired list. Provided, however, that the provisions of this bill shall not apply to the General, Lieutenant-General and present Major Generals of the Army.

The Speaker announced the enrollment of the Chinese bill and affixed his signature.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

Sen. Voorhees' resolution for a Committee of Investigation into the alleged corrupt or improper influences concerning the House bill, now before the Finance Committee, amending the laws in regard to distilled spirits in bonded warehouses was taken up.

Sen. Windom moved an amendment providing for an investigation as to whether any money had been raised by contributions, or otherwise, from parties in the interest to secure the passage or defeat of the bill, and if so, for what uses it had been expended.

Sen. Voorhees accepted the amendment, and said he had offered the resolution because of newspaper aspersions upon himself as a member of the Finance Committee. He had never been approached on the subject, nor even asked how he would vote on the Carlise bill, as it came from the House, but had been well known as one of its supporters.

Sens. Bayard, Morrill, Harris and Beck, of the Finance Committee, with Vest and Ingalls, asserted their confidence in the personal and official integrity of Voorhees, and regarded the charges as unworthy further notice. The Speaker concurred in the view that the Senate could not afford to occupy public time to the exclusion of legislative business upon anonymous newspaper accusations. After a further discussion Windom withdrew his amendment, with notice that he would renew it to-morrow, as an independent proposition, and the resolution was then postponed indefinitely without objection.

The bill repealing the disqualification for army service imposed upon ex-Confederates, came up in order when Rollins' pending motion to commit to the Judiciary Committee prevailed by a party vote by yeas 29; nays, 28; Davis (Ill.) voting aye with the Republicans. Mahone, who was present to-day, also voted aye. The Chair announced his signature to the Chinese bill which now goes to the President.

Sen. Anthony offered a resolution directing the Finance Committee to inquire into and report upon the expediency of providing by law for the payment of called or overdue bonds of the United States to the true owners thereof in cases in which any such bonds shall have been lost, stolen or destroyed, and under suitable regulations for the security of the United States against any loss in such cases. He explained his object was to extend the existing law so as to provide for stolen as well as destroyed bonds.

The Senate resumed consideration of the Court of Appeal bill. Sen. Vest's pending amendment prohibiting a District or Circuit Judge from sitting in Appellate Court upon a case tried before him in a lower Court, was agreed to by yeas 38, nays 14.

Sen. Morgan moved an amendment striking out the provision for the rotation of District Judges in the Appellate Court and making other changes with a view to preventing Judicial appointments being made wholly from one political party.

Sen. Davis (Ill.) remarked in an undertone if he had the appointing power, he would divide the Judges equally between the two parties.

Sen. Morgan—"If the bill is postponed for two or three years we may have the pleasure of having the appointing power in the Senator from Illinois."

The amendment was rejected.

Sen. Jones offered and advocated an amendment diminishing the appellate jurisdiction of the Circuit Court with a view of facilitating business on the dockets. The bill went over without action, and after a brief executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House went into Committee on the Tariff Commission bill.

Mr. Hatch (Mo.) entered into the consideration of the general question of tariff, opposing its protective features and particularly declaring his hostility to the duty laid upon the importation of salt.

Mr. Lane, (Md.), speaking to the Democratic side, in concluding his remarks, said: "I will vote with you against this bill or for this bill, and then I will vote with you for any amendment that brings this House to the principles and details of the tariff of 1846, and I will go to the country on that issue, and I have no doubt we shall have the support of the people."

Morrison, (Ill.), member of the Committee on Ways and Means, opposed the pending bill, because he believed if it became a law it would support the general principles of the existing tariff.

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

Pennsylvania Politics.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Republican Association of Pennsylvania, appointed at the conference of Independent Republicans January 12, have issued a call for a State Convention in this City, May 24. In their call they say, "Should the convention of May 10 fail to nominate as its candidates men who in their character, antecedents and affiliants are the embodiments of the principles of pure Republicanism, free from the iniquities of bossism and of honest administration of public affairs, free from the evils of the spoils system, such nominations or any one of such nominations should be emphatically repudiated by the Independent Convention of May 24, and by the Independent Republicans of Pennsylvania in November next."

A Level-Headed Senator.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—In the course of discussion in the Senate this afternoon the question of printing the report of the Secretary of War, showing how so much money was used for traveling and similar purposes in the army, Sen. Plumb said this thing of ordering army officers from one place to another that they might visit their families or sweethearts, had become an outrage and should be stopped. He said it was very nice for an officer to have an order to visit a place he wanted to visit, because that order provided for all his expenses. There was no necessity for so many officers here in Washington. He thought when the Department exceeded the amount allowed by Congress for such expenses, it ought to be the subject of Congressional investigation.

There is no worse enthrallment for tormented man than the exactions of a morbid nervous condition. The over-taxed brain then gets no rest from tranquil sleep, and needs the pacifying influence of Dr. C. W. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills.

Smuggling Jewelry by Means of Old Books.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Three old books, apparently of no value, were seized by the custom officers yesterday. They were taken by the United States mail, and the packages were opened partly by accident. They contained a large amount of valuable jewelry, which was hidden in the middle of the books. Among the articles was a beautiful coral necklace, a valuable mosaic, and a locket incrusted with turquois. Scattered among gold bracelets were pearls of considerable value. The value of the seizure had not been appraised to-day. Holes had been cut in the middle of the volumes, and in these holes the jewelry had been concealed. They were addressed to a person in Cincinnati, whose name was not made public.

Polk Wells Poked with a Pitchfork.

KEOKUK, Iowa, May 3.—The first encounter Polk Wells and his fellow-convicts, who escaped from the penitentiary, had, was with an old farmer named Winterbothem, who, becoming aware of the presence of some strangers in his hay-loft, pitched sharply for them with a pitchfork, piercing Wells' shoulder. The three then tackled Winterbothem, and he felled Wells with a blow from the fork. Quite a melee ensued in which the hired man, a mullatto, took efficient part, but the convicts escaped to the woods. Fitzgerald finally gave himself up, but the others are still at large. Wells is suffering intensely from his wounds. Cook and Wells were last heard from three miles west of the Town of Weaver.

Longfellow's Will.

BOSTON, May 2.—Judge Brooks gave a decision to-day which affects several bequests in the will of Longfellow. The decision is that erasures can be considered in no part of the will, and interlineation of no effect. This deprives each of the children of the testator's brother of a legacy of $1,000, and makes void a legacy of $5,000 to his brother Stephen. The decision is based upon the ground that a will cannot be altered, except by codicil. The will was admitted to probate, and Ernest W. Longfellow was appointed administrator in place of the late Richard H. Dana, named in the will.

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writes a druggist. "Kidney Wort is the most popular medicine we sell." It should be by right, for no other medicine has such specific action on the liver, bowels and kidneys. If you have those symptoms which indicate biliousness or deranged kidneys do not fail to procure it and use faithfully. In liquid or dry form it is sold by all druggists.—Salt Lake City Tribune.

PERUVIAN COMPANY.

Sen. Blair Again Before the Committee—His Interviews with Shipherd and Blaine.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The examination of Sen. Blair was resumed this morning Chairman Williams conducting the examination.

Witness said he early became interested in the subject of an inter-oceanic canal, and in that connection, with the operations of De Lesseps, thought with a proper policy towards Peru on the part of this country, her integrity of territory might be preserved and an alliance with her might be of great value to this country. He believed in the strongest assertion of the Monroe doctrine. The first interview with Shipherd took place at his (Shipherd's) office, New York. Ex-Sen. Cragin introduced them. The interview was brief. The conversation was in substance that he (Shipherd) wanted to engage witness' services in bringing the subject of the Peruvian Company to the attention of the State Department. Witness stated that he would see him (Shipherd) later in regard to it.

A second interview took place at Shipherd's office about the 20th of July. Witness was under the impression that Cragin was with him but went away again. Most of the conversation took place between them when alone. The substance of it was in effect that Shipherd explained at great length the points of the claim and discussed the situation in the Chili-Peruvian affairs, probably that Chili would accept money and a desire on the part of those he (Shipherd), represented to assist Peru in raising the amount required, using the Cochet claim as a basis of negotiation with Peru and a settlement of this kind, to secure for the United States incidental commercial advantages which might otherwise go to foreign points. I understood it was desirable to enable Peru to secure the retirement of the Chilian force from her territory and enable her to satisfy Chili's demand for indemnity. It was my purpose to aid in accomplishing this result.

Mr. Williams—"Will you please be careful to state to the committee your understanding of just what Shipherd wanted you to do?" "He wanted me primarily to examine his papers and give my opinion upon them, but more particularly he desired me to ascertain the attitude of this government towards Chili and Peru, and wanted me to see the Secretary of State and learn what the policy of this government would be. I thought it proper and right to do so. Witness understood our Government to assume the position of warning away other powers.

Witness was asked if he "understood the Peruvian Company expected to be able to furnish the amount of indemnity which Chili would demand, and replied: "There was no Peruvian Company at that time. I suppose there was a sort of syndicate of gentlemen, embracing those he mentioned to me as being interested in the claim. Do not recall the names of all; they are published in the prospectus, I think."

Chairman Williams then inquired in relation to the interview of July 25 and 26 at Blaine's house.

Witness saw Blaine and told him something in relation to this matter, but said he did not care in so important a matter to transmit to Shipherd the views of the Department, but desired Blaine to see Shipherd and talk with him. Blaine readily assented and an interview occurred on the evening of the 25th. Blaine seemed full of company and the interview was very brief, perhaps half an hour. The conversation was general. Nothing was said by any one that was not heard by all. Witness could only give in general terms the subject matter. The conversation turned upon the probable policy of this Government, what attitude our Government would take, and whether its policy would be permanent and well understood. Blaine seemed to know something of the Landreau claim, but in regard to the Cochet claim after it was explained to him he raised some questions. At the interview next morning, lasting about an hour, Walker Blaine was there a short time and took part in the argument. The substance of the interview was a pretty thorough discussion of the Cochet claim. Blaine made the point that it originated as a claim on Peru by a French citizen, and that Shipherd could have no rights against Peru; that the Peruvian Government would not have it. The claim seemed merely an assignment to an American citizen. Shipherd asserted the claim was not chose in action, but was based upon actual property. Blaine then seemed to assent to the proposition if it was as Shipherd represented than the American claim, and it would be treated to the kindly offices of this Government. Blaine communicated to us the substance of the instructions he had given to Minister Hurlbut and Minister Kilpatrick, and these instructions which I am very sure were communicated to us at that time Shipherd said were all he desired.

Blaine seemed quite clear, from his previous history of the Landreau claim, that it was one for which this Goverument could properly exercise its good offices unofficially in securing a hearing and adjudication by the Government of Peru. The Secretary did not consider the Cochet claim as entitled to the same consideration, because he said it was an assignment from a foreigner to an American citizen. It was understood Shipherd told Blaine that for the purpose of negotiating with Peru he (Shipherd) was authorized to represent the Landreau claim; that in fact the Cochet claim was a prior lien, and should take precedence.

Belmont—"How do you reconcile that with the letter of Robert Christy to Blaine in which he states he is attorney for the Landreau claim and the only person authorized to act for it?"

Williams—"If the gentleman will pardon me I have but a question to ask and then I am through."

Sen. Blair—"Certainly, if the Chairman please, I would like to answer the question. I do not know Christy and have no knowledge whatever of what connection he has with the Landreau claim. I am only giving my understanding of what was said at this interview, touching the Landreau claim."

Williams then asked if witness at this interview heard any allusions made by Shipherd to his offer of $250,000 in stock to Hurlbut.

Answer—"None whatever. I certainly would have heard it if anything of the kind was said."

Adjourned.

How Judge Davis Manages the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—David Davis has a way of his own in running the Senate. Recently, when the Senate was in executive session, his hour for eating, which is between 5 and 6 o'clock, arrived and there seemed to be no disposition upon the part of the Senate to adjourn. The old Judge became very impatient and finally arose and fixed his eyes upon Sen. Morgan of Alabama as much as to say to him, "Move to adjourn." The Senator, however, did not take the hint. The Judge stood it as long as he could, and in the midst of a harangue from Mr. Hoar said, "The Senator from Alabama moves that the Senate adjourn. All those in favor of that motion will say aye; those opposed nay. The ayes have it, and the Senate stands adjourned until to-morrow." Mr. Morgan in a low tone of voice said to Sen. Grover, who was on his right, "It's a lie; I never said a word." But it made no difference to the Judge; he had adjourned.

On another occasion when the Senate was in open session his time came for refreshing the inner man, and there appeared to be no desire on the part of the Senate to adjourn. Seeing the Senator from Florida, as he thought, making an effort to get the floor, which meant at least two hours more, the old Judge rose to his feet and said: "If there is no further business before the Senate, a motion to adjourn is in order. The Senator from Florida, Mr. Call, moves that the Senate adjourn. The Senate stands adjourned until to-morrow." Mr. Call looked like he had been sent for and couldn't go. The Judge is fast proving himself a humorist.

Congressmen in Collusion With Junk Shops.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Sen. Voorhees called up his resolution this morning for the appointment of a committee to investigate the subject of alleged bribery of members of the Senate, and in the course of debate Sen. Dawes created some stir by saying that it was a practice in Congress to sell copies of books printed by the Government to second hand dealers and then vote to buy them back, and thus keep up the trade.

Windom, Ransom and others said this was a serious charge and ought to be investigated—that it involved the honor of members.

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ENGLAND'S BACKDOWN

Messrs. Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly Released from Jail.

Gladstone "Explains"—Wild Rejoicing in Ireland.

LONDON, May 3.—Gladstone in the Commons made an announcement similar to that of Earl Granville in the House of Lords. Gladstone stated a large number of the suspects will be released. The Government instead of renewing the coercion act would introduce a measure remedying the administration of justice in Ireland. He said instructions were already sent to Ireland for the release of the three imprisoned members of Parliament and that the cases of suspects were being carefully considered, with a view to release all except those who were arrested on suspicion of having been personally concerned in outrages. These releases would be on the Government's sole responsibility. Gladstone stated Forster had resigned because he was not willing to share this responsibility and Forster would make a personal explanation on Thursday. The measure which the Government will introduce remedying the administration in Ireland, deals with the protection of life and property.

Sexton, at the conclusion of Gladstone's remarks, said the Government had taken the first step in a policy that would crown its administration with glory, and would produce ties of mutual interest between Ireland and England.

Speaking with reference to the coercion act, Gladstone made a special reservation that if peace and security should be jeopardized by the action of secret societies, the Government would consider it its duty to propose counteracting measures. He declared the Government did not think the coercion act had failed, as it had served an important purpose in a great crisis. He warmly praised the manner in which Forster performed his duties and expressed regret at his retirement. Gladstone declared that none of the measures announced in the Queen's speech at the opening of the session, except the resolutions in regard to Parliamentary procedure, would be allowed to stand in the way of measures which the Government would introduce for restoring peace and order in Ireland.

PARNELL RELEASED.

DUBLIN, May 3.—Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelley have been released from Kilmainham jail. After their release they drove upon the outskirts of the City to Harcourt street station, where they took the train for Avondale, the residence of Parnell, where they will remain two days and will arrive in London Friday.

AN IRISH JUBILEE.

There was great excitement on the news being received of the resignation of Forster. Crowds gathered on the streets and cheered for Parnell and groaned for Forster. Bands paraded the City, playing National airs. News of the release of Land Leaguers was quickly transmitted through the country, and soon fires were blazing on Wicklow hills. There were spontaneous rejoicings everywhere.

At Limerick many people danced with joy, shouting, "Forster is gone—God save Ireland!" Bands paraded at Waterford, and illuminations were general.

Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelley were released at 11 last night. Further changes at Dublin Castle are expected. Thomas Henry Burke, under Secretary, and Col. Hillier, Inspector General of Constabulary, will probably resign.

PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, May 3.—The Times says if Parnell will make use of his liberty to restore order there may be immediate improvement in the condition of Ireland.

The Standard asks if the amnesty is to be real, on what ground can Davitt be excluded from it.

The Post says the Government is in despair, and, like desperate men, is playing a desperate game to retrieve its fortunes.

ST. JACOBS OIL

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, GOUT, SORENESS OF THE CHEST, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS AND SPRAINS, FROSTED FEET AND EARS, BURNS AND SCALDS, General Bodily Pains, TOOTH, EAR AND HEADACHE, AND ALL OTHER PAINS AND ACHES.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

News of the Week.

TELEGRAPHIC CONDENSATIONS.

Vanderbilt has sold his East Forty-fourth street residence for $62,000.

J. D. Defrees, ex-Public Printer, is in an extremely critical condition.

About 1,000 Odd Fellows attended the Grand Encampment at Xenia, O.

The Democratic State Convention of North Carolina is called for July 5.

Fred Douglass is soon to leave Washington for an extended tour of Europe.

Charles Rowell, the pedestrian, has sailed for England with three fine trotting horses.

A train on the Canada Southern Road took the Vanderbilt party 111 miles in 109 minutes.

The President will not act upon the Chinese bill until it has been considered by the Cabinet.

Four cases of smallpox were developed in the family of a German immigrant at Michigan City.

Gov. Cameron, of Virginia, is confident the Bourbons of his State will be badly beaten this year.

Nine hundred and twenty-five feet of the Hudson River tunnel at Jersey City are already completed.

Ferdinand Beer, a New Orleans cotton broker, is charged with crooked transactions amounting to $80,000.

Willie and John Williamson, twin brothers, were instantly killed by a boiler explosion in Upsher County, Tex.

The first locomotive engine ever built in Vincennes, Ind., will make its trial trip to Seymour and return this week.

The Rockaway Beach hotel, a gigantic and bankrupt enterprise, was bid in by the bondholders yesterday for $10,700.

Joseph Joyce, while at work at Port Huron in a diving suit, lost his presence of mind, and died of congestion of the brain.

John Bird and Sam Hines, cousins, while drunk, engaged in a fight at Muncie, Ind. Bird received injuries from which he died.

Oscar Wilde received $50,000 for his lectures in the United States, and is considering an offer from Australia for the Summer.

A loss of $20,000 was incurred at Oshkosh, Wis., by the burning of Conlee Brothers' saw mill and a huge pile of lumber.

The cottage at Long Branch which has been engaged for Pres. Arthur has more ample accommodations than the White House.

At Lincoln, Ill., a 12-months-old child of Mrs. R. M. McElvain fell into a tub of water while its mother was out, and drowned.

Mike Bastian was instantly killed while plowing on his farm, near Mendon, Ind., by a stroke of lightning, which also killed his horses.

New York detectives think they have a clue to the villains who sent the infernal machines through the mails to Vanderbilt and Field.

The Executive Committee of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee elected Col. D. B. Henderson, of Dubuque, Secretary.

The British Government has concluded to stop work on the channel tunnel until further action has been taken by Parliament in the matter.

Howard, the king of the Colorado cattle-thieves, was killed in the recent fight near Ouray, but Sheriff Bowman escaped with a wound in the arm.

Congressman E. W. Jones, Greenbacker, has written a letter signifying his willingness to become the Independent candidate for Governor of Texas.

Henry Fredericks, who claims to have been a Captain in the American navy, was arraigned in a Police Court in London for an attempt at suicide.

The wife of Sen. Edmunds is to receive a gift of a silk quilt from the women of Utah as a mark of their appreciation of her husband's recent services.

A corrected dispatch from Hoffman, at St. Petersburg, says no lives were lost by the burning of the United States steamer 'Rodgers,' at St. Lawrence bay.

The office of the manager of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company in Chicago, was on Sunday mysteriously robbed of $800 in currency and due bills.

The narrow-gage railroad bridge over the Des Moines River, which is 2,040 feet in length, was put in use yesterday. The track is 101 feet above low-water mark.

The Chicago Driving Park Association have decided to exclude wheels of fortune and every other gambling device from their grounds during the coming season.

At a recent council of Yankton Indians, it was resolved to sell to the Government, for the use of Sitting Bull and his 40 lodges, a tract of 6,400 acres near Fort Randall.

Gen. N. P. Banks has been elected President of the Atlantic & Pacific Inter-Ocean Railroad Company, which has 38 miles of track westward from the Bay of Honduras.

United States exports of merchandise for the year ending March 31, exceed imports $89,882,173 and excess of gold and silver coin imports for the same time, $27,466,671.

Charles Ford, one of the brothers who slew Jesse James, passed through Chicago on Tuesday, in company with a detective, to look up some old members of the gang in the East.

England will co-operate with other nations in establishing a chain of circumpolars magnetic and meteorological observatories. Fort Rae, North Canada, is the station selected.

Rear Admiral John Rodgers died at his residence in Georgetown Heights, Friday. The Admiral was 70 years of age, and for a number of years was Superintendent of the Naval Observatory.

Near Pilot Rock, Johnson County, Ark., Tuesday evening, Major Geo. Douglass, a farmer, was fatally shot while eating supper by an unknown assassin, who fired through an open window.

Sen. Chilcott, of Colorado, had all his worldly possessions stolen from him in 1860, and went to work as a day laborer on a farm. He has now some of the most valuable property in Pueblo.

St. Louis boasts of an abandoned artesian well which was sunk at great expense to the depth of 3,750 feet, when, as salt water was the best which could be produced, the well was abandoned in disgust.

William G. Kruger, who recently obtained a patent for a flying machine, and had become penniless in making further experiments, put a bullet through his brain in New York, after breaking up his models.

In accordance with the resolution of Congress, authorizing the appropriation of $10,000 for the erection of a monument over the grave of Thomas Jefferson, at Monticello, Va., the work will shortly be commenced.

Henry Monett, late Assistant General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, has accepted the position of General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Road.

Smith Mackay, a partner in the firm of William Scott & Co., grain dealers at Indianapolis, secured the appointment of Smith H. Myers as receiver, in bonds of $75,000. The assets of the concern are placed at $60,000.

E. E. Young, local freight agent of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad at Lafayette, Ind., has been missing since Monday. Fears are entertained that his accounts are short. The books are being examined.

At Charleston, W. Va., Huston Whiting (colored) shot and instantly killed T. S. Greaves. Whiting had asked Greaves to drink with him; Greaves declined; Whiting went out and waited till Greaves appeared, when he shot him without a word. Whiting was arrested.

An advance guard of 100 farmers from Holland have arrived in New York, and will settle on the Missouri river, in Dakota. A colonization agent accompanies them, and has influence sufficient to bring over thousands more of his countrymen by favorable reports.

James Arnold, of White County, Ark., mysteriously disappeared 10 days ago. One day this week his dead body was found in a creek. It is believed he was murdered. Suspicion rests on Eli Beardon, who was last seen with him, and whose confused explanations have caused his arrest.

Six steamships landed about 6,000 immigrants at Castle Garden Wednesday. Among the new-comers were 50 English brewers, with considerable capital, who propose to start in business at Philadelphia. A large number of Dutch cattle-raisers, with an average purse of $800 each, are en route to Stevens, Tex. From Gibraltar came 1,000 Italians, many of whom are railroad laborers.

Among the certificates of incorporation filed at Columbus Tuesday were the following: The Hammett Gold Mine Company, of Tiffin, capital stock $300,000; the Pittsburg, Cleveland & Toledo Railway Company, principal office at Youngstown, capital stock $2,800,000; the Canton Tool Company, capital stock $5,000; the Congress Building Association Company, of Cincinnati, capital stock $100,000.

Prof. Dare, the tight rope performer, was fatally injured while giving an open air exhibition, the rope breaking.

R. C. Talbott, of Champaign County, O., has sold a Jersey bull for $8,000, and shipped him to Duchess County, N. Y.

The conference report on the Indian appropriation bill submitted to the House, appropriates over $200,000 for the education of Indian children.

The Bell Telephone Company of Cincinnati, is sustained by the Superior Court in cutting off a man who used the word d—n over the lines.

The Franklin Life Insurance Company, of Indianapolis, which has been in liquidation for some time, has made an assignment to Judge James S. Fraser, of Warsaw.

A mass meeting at Deadwood adopted resolutions in favor of opening the Sioux reservation to actual settlers, and in opposition to its being leased to stock-growers.

Gov. St. John told a Leavenworth audience of 1,000 persons, many of whom were saloon-keepers, that 100 saloons in that City will be closed after the next meeting of the Legislature.

Twenty-six thousand railroad ties were swept out of the Little Kanawha Saturday by a freshet in that stream. The Kanawha and Scioto are rising from the effects of the recent rains.

There has been published at Mt. Vernon, O., a circular letter containing serious charges against J. J. Fultys, formerly secretary of the Ohio Mutual Aid Society, by the trustees of the same.

Ex-Sen. Gordon says he puts no faith in the rumor that Sens. Brown and Hill propose to resign from the Senate. Mr. Hill, he thinks, will soon die in the harness. Mr. Brown will neither die nor resign.

W. H. Fallis and Norman B. Leitcher, merchants of Joselyn, Mo., were found guilty of obtaining goods under false pretenses and the jury assessed the punishment at two years in the penitentiary.

W. H. Abel, inventor of the knitting machine, and Hiram Jones, a drover, were instantly killed by a railroad collision near Hartford, N. H. Both engines smashed and Engineer Pebbles slightly injured.

A. H. Redford, formerly Superintendent of the Southern Methodist Publishing Company, is charged with irregularities to the amount of $16,619.99. He has asked leave to make a statement before the Conference in session at Nashville.

At San Francisco, two brothers—John R. and James G. Troyck—while under the influence of liquor, quarreled, and the former stabbed the latter, inflicting a wound which resulted fatally. John was also very seriously stabbed in the neck.

The explanation of the thin milk mystery in Chicago is said to be the fact that most of the dairy farmers in that region are feeding their cows sugar corn meal, an article consisting of the residue left after extracting the glucose from corn.

There is gossip at Washington to the effect that Judge Lawrence is looking towards the Ohio Governorship, and that an effort is making to induce Gen. Robert C. Schenck to accept the Republican nomination to Congress in the Dayton District.

Orton M. Camp, when a lad of four years, was stolen from his mother in Waupaca County, Wisconsin, by a band of Pottawatomies. An elder brother recently found him with the Indians at Royalton, Wis., and identified him after an absence of 18 years.

A private telegram from New York states that contracts have been executed for the location of the main construction and repair shops of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway at Stoney Island, South Chicago. The expenditure on the works will be half a million.

The Mayor of Chicago vetoed the ordinance permitting stringing wires for the purpose of lighting streets and houses by electricity. The chief grounds of objections were that the ordinance contravened the ordinance requiring wires to be run under ground after January 1, 1883.

T. C. Borum, book-keeper and manager of Mt. Pleasant plantation, Louisiana, gave himself up, stating he had killed L. H. Wightman. The trouble grew out of a dispute about a bill. Wightman struck Borum (who has but one arm) twice with a stick, when Borum fired, killing him instantly.

Gov. Porter, of Indiana, has received a circular letter from the Secretary of a New York organization, called the Thirteen Club, requesting him to use whatever influence he can to remove the superstition from Friday as an unlucky day, by inducing Judges to select some other day than Friday for hangings.

The arrival of 800 additional Italians at Castle Garden, served to show that they are being imported by thousands by Ginseppo Brotali, who keeps a Labor Bureau in Baxter street, and who has grown rich by bringing over his countrymen. He receives $5 per month for a year for their passage, and points out their places for work.

The Cincinnati Board of Councilmen adopted a resolution to-day directing the City Solicitor to prepare an ordinance to abolish the present Board of Health and grant to the Mayor authority to appoint a Health Officer and other sanitary force for a period of 60 days. The Board was unsparing in condemnation of the present Board of Health, especially in connection with the action in reference to small-pox.

The will of the late Mrs. Edwin Booth is made public. It was dated October 24, 1881, and the executors are her husband, Edwin Booth and Almon Goodwin. The instrument is signed as Mary Francis Booth. She gives all her personal effects to her mother, Mrs. Harriet G. McVicker, and all the residue of her estate, whether real or personal, including real estate in Chicago and vicinity, to her husband, Edwin Booth.

In the Western Unitarian Conference, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, J. V. Blake, of Quincy, Ill.; Vice President, Louis Grele, Chicago; Secretary, Mrs. E. T. Leonard, Hyde Park, Ill.; Treasurer, Myron Leonard, Hyde Park, Ill.; Additional Directors, Mrs. J. Wilkinson, Miss Florence Hilton and Horace Badger, of Chicago; G. E. Gordon, Milwaukee; F. D. Hosmer, Cleveland; Mrs. E. B. Sunderland, Ann Arbor; J. L. Jones, Chicago; W. C. Gannett, St. Paul.

THE RACINE FIRE.

How the Flames Spread—Buildings Licked Up in a Minute—Partial List of Losses and Insurance.

RACINE, Wis., May 6.—The Daily Journal says: Our reporter was one of the first men on the ground, and saw nothing more alarming than smoke issuing from the Goodrich freight house, but a terrific northeast gale soon fanned the fire, and in a few minutes the whole structure was in flames, which spread rapidly to the lumber yard of Jones, Knapp & Co.; thence to the yards of Kelly, Weeks & Co., and large sparks broke through the windows of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Elevator, which was soon a mass of flame. The salt sheds of the Racine warehouse and the Silver Plate Works were next victims. Thence it took the engine house, Marble Hall, Ibing's furniture store, Ryan's harness shop, and spread up Chatham street, burning Jones & Knapp's office, Philbrooks & Co.'s shoe factory, the Lake House, James Walk's dwelling. Then, crossing Main street, Hersey & Robert's mill; next across Second street to Driver & Son's lumber piles and store, the Parmack's Home on Wisconsin street, the Farmers' Home, Union Hall block, Klofand's store, Hayck's brick building, Kiedet's clothing store, Smednig's residence, and Wright's livery. Here it leaped across Third street to the Boutwell House, to Thomas Davis' brick building, for running along the lumber piles on the Lake shore, devoured J. Miller's boot and shoe factory and the wooden building between that and the railroad building. Crossing Third street to Congress Hall, the elegant railroad building was soon a roaring mass of flames. Congress Hall, barn, and a considerable number of frame structures in that vicinity, and Robb's summer garden. Thence it took the west side of Main street, destroying Heck's saloon, Hayd's grocery, Hraupo's hardware, Brill's music store, Coch's saloon, Penning & Hazen's shoe store and damaging a large number of other buildings.

CHICAGO, May 6.—The Daily News gives the following list of losses and insurance: Kelly, Weeks & Co., lumber, loss, $75,000, insurance, $37,000; Jones, Knapp & Co., lumber, $80,000, insurance, $20,000; Onondoga Salt Works, $20,000, insurance, small; Racine Silver Plate Co. stock $45,000, insurance, $32,000; Herzog & Roberts, Racine Star Mills, $20,000, insured; Joseph Miller & Co., boots and shoes, $60,000, insurance, $30,000; Shoe Packing Co. of Shilbrook & Co., stock and building, $10,000, insurance $8,000; F. Ibing, furniture stock and building, $9,000, insurance $6,500; 18 small frame buildings, $40,000, small insurance; Congress Hall Hotel, owned by Seneca Raymond, $18,000, insurance $15,000; C. M. & St. P. R. R. building, owned J. R. Moore, Jamestown, N. Y., $16,000; C. M. & St. P. elevator, $40,000, insurance not stated; Goodrich warehouse, $5,000; Union Hall Block building, $20,000.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 5.

Debate on the Court of Appeals bill was resumed.

Sen. Garland took the floor. He said he favored the limitations upon mandamus and other jurisdiction of Circuit Courts proposed by Jones, but maintained that as the bill contemplated the creation of new tribunals, this proposition was properly a matter to be considered separately, but if it was now adopted and the legitimate business of Federal tribunals was confined, as it was originally before the innovations of the act of 1875, he held that this business was sufficiently exacting to require the additional courts proposed by the bill. After arguing to disprove the correctness of the ruling of the Supreme Court, upon which the strained construction he complained of was predicated, namely: that municipal corporations were citizens to sue and be sued in the Federal Courts, he detailed the probable relief to be procured by a system of international courts.

Sen. Frye deprecated the offering of amendments by Southern Senators, making radical changes in the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. These would jeopardize if not defeat the bill, earnestly demanded by the country. He apprehended in view of the impediments which he said had been interposed against the legislation, heretofore in the Democratic House of Representatives, that the motive for this was a partisan one. Upon being interrogated by Jones he added the reason for his apprehension was in the fact that in this way Southern members would secure means of changing the laws growing out of the war which they might not otherwise secure.

Sen. Morgan suggested the propriety of deferring final action on the bill until Tuesday.

Sen Davis (Ill.) declined to assent to any arrangement for delay, but finally yielded to the apparent reluctance of the Senate to dispose of the subject to-day, and the bill went over until Monday.

Senate bills passed: Restoring the portions of Fort Niobrara military reservation, Kansas, withdrawn for military purposes from the public domain; permitting the lot formerly purchased for a Government building in Memphis to be utilized as a site for a public library building.

Adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

The House went into Committee on the Tariff Commission bill.

Messrs. Randall and Curtin favored the bill. Whitthorne opposed it.

Mr. Tucker advocated a tariff for revenue only and opposed the Commission.

Mr. Kelly (Pa.) favored the pending measure, and in a two hours' and a half speech, in which he said he stopped not for want of material to discuss, but from fatigue, brought the debate to a close.

The first section of the bill was then read, it being understood that debate would only be permitted on bona fide amendments.

Mr. Randall offered an amendment providing the Commission shall consist of two Senators, three Representatives and four civilian experts.

Mr. McLane (Md.) gave notice of a resolution for the recommittal of the bill with instructions to the Ways and Means Committee, to report back a bill repealing the Internal Revenue taxes except the tax on spirits, fermented liquors and tobacco; reducing the tax on whisky to 50 cents per gallon and on malt liquor and tobacco 10 per cent. annually, and to report a bill reducing all existing duties on imports to the maximum revenue standard.

The Committee then rose and the House took a recess.

At the evening session 45 pension bills passed.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, May 6.

The House went into Committee on the Tariff Commission bill.

Mr. Randall's amendment for a mixed Commission was lost.

Mr. Hammond offered an amendment that the Commission consist of nine Representatives. A yea and nay vote was asked and refused, when a disposition was shown on the Democratic side to filibuster, but the amendment was finally rejected—16 to 133.

The next amendment was that recommended by the Committee of Ways and Means, striking out the authority granted the Commission to inquire into the existing system of Internal Revenue law. Agreed to—130 to 17.

Many amendments were offered and successively voted down. The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

Mr. Mills moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Ways and Means to report within 30 days a bill based on the principle that no more money should be collected than is necessary to the wants of the Government, economically administered. The motion was lost—yeas, 77; nays, 104.

As only one motion to recommit with instructions is permitted under the rules, the effect of Mr. Mill's motion was to prevent Mr. Hewitt offering the resolutions he indicated in his speech delivered recently. Mr. Hewitt thereupon asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution to similar effect, but Mr. Bayne objected.

The previous question was then ordered, and Mr. Kasson closed the debate. At the conclusion of his speech the bill passed—yeas, 151; nays, 83. The following is the detailed vote:

Yeas—Aldrich, Anderson, Atherton, Barbour, Barr, Blayne, Bingham, Bliss, Bowman, Brewer, Briggs, Browne, Brumm, Buck, Burrows, of Missouri, Burrows, of Michigan, Butterworth, Calkins, Camp, Campbell, Candler, Connor, Carpenter, Chace, Chapman, Clardy, Crapo, Cullen, Curtin, Darrell, Dawes, Deering, DeMotte, Dezendorf, Dingley, Dwight, Ellis, Ermentrout, Errett, Farwell, of Illinois, Ford, George, Gibson, Godshalk, Grout, Guenther, Hall, Harmer, Harris (N. J.), Hazeltine, Haskhill, Hawk, Hazleton, Hellman, Henderson, Hepburn, Hewitt (Ala.), Hill, Hiscock, Hoblitzell, Hodge, Horr, Hubbell, Hubbs, Humphrey, Jacobs, Jones (N. J.), Jorgensen, Joyce, Kasson, Kelley, Kenna, Ketcham, Klotz, Lacey, Lewis, Lord, Lynch, Marsh, McClure, McLane, Miller, Moore, Morey, Morse, Mosgrove, Murch, Mutchler, Neal, Norcross, O'Neil, Pacheco, Page, Payson, Peelle, Pierce, Pound, Prescott, Randall, Ranney, Ray, Reed, Rice, Rice (Mo.), Rice (Mass.), Rich, Ritchie, Robinson (Mass.), Robinson of Ohio, Ross, Russell, Ryan, Scoville, Scranton, Shallenberger, Shelley, Sherwin, Schultz, Skinner, Smith of Pennsylvania, Smith of New York, Speer, Spooner, Steele, Stone, Strait, Talbott, Taylor, Thomas, Thompson of Iowa, Townsend of Ohio, Tyler, Updegraff of Ohio, Upson, Valentine, Van Horn, Van Voorhis, Wadsworth, Wait, Walker, Ward, Watson, Webber, White, Williams of Wisconsin, Willits, Wilson, Wise of Pennsylvania, Wise of Virginia, W. A. Wood of New York and Young—151.

Nays—Aiken, Armfield, Atkins, Beach, Belford, Belmont, Beltzhoover, Berry, Bland, Blount, Bragg, Buchanan, Buckner, Caldwell, Carlisle, Clarke, Clements, Cobb, Colerick, Cook, Cox of New York, Cox of North Carolina, Cravens, Culberson, Cutts, Dallidsod, Davis of Missouri, Deuster, Dibble, Dawd, Dunn, Dunnell, Evins, Farwell of Iowa, Finley, Forney, Garrison, Gunter, Hammond of Georgia, Hardenbergh, Harris, Herbitt, Herndon, Hewitt of New York, House, Jones of Arkansas, King, Knott, Latham, LeFevre, Manning, Madison, McCord, McKenzie, McMillan, Mills, Money, Morrison, Moulton, Muldrow, Oates, Orth, Phister, Reagan, Scales, Shackleford, Singleton, (Miss) Springer, Stockslager, Thompson, (Ky.) Tillman, Townshend, (Ill.) Tucker, Turner, (Ky.) Updegraff, (Iowa) Vance, Warner, Washburn, Welborn, Whitthorne, Williams (Ala.) and White—83.

A resolution was adopted permitting the contestant in the Alabama contested election case of Matson vs. Oates to withdraw his papers. This leaves Oates in possession of the seat.

Mr. Hubbell introduced a bill to enlarge the duties and powers of the Department of Agriculture. Referred. It provides that the Department of Agriculture shall hereafter be an Executive Department, and the Commissioner shall be known as the Secretary of Agriculture, and bureaus for the collection of information concerning railroads, manufactures, mining interests and animal industries be attached to the Department.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

A bill was introduced for the relief of Fitz John Porter, of which the provisions are the same as the House bill.

Bills were reported appropriating $300,000 for the extension of the Executive Mansion.

Sens. Windom, Hawley, Harrison, Cockrell and Pugh were constituted a committee of investigation concerning the allegation of corruption in connection with the Bonded Distilled Spirits bill.

The House Tariff Commission bill was submitted.

Sen. Bayard urged early action as the Commission was required to report finally by December next. He suggested there was no substantial difference between this and the like bill passed by the Senate.

Sen. Edmunds objected to any further proceedings on the bill. He wanted it to go over till to-morrow, when its precise contents could be known.

Sen. Beck said he regarded the bill as in the nature of an affidavit for continuance, as if passed, it would postpone action for two years longer in the interest of protectionists. After a few suggestions upon the course the bill ought to take, the President pro tem. announced it would go to the calendar, Edmunds adding, (sotto voce), "It would be reached hereafter in its regular order."

Sen. Groom introduced a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to and conferring additional rank on Chief Engineer George W. Melville, of the United States Navy. Referred.

The Court of Appeals bill came up.

Sen. Jonas (La.) author of the pending amendment, "in the nature of a substitute for the bill," accepted the modification submitted by Sen. Garland, amending the Judiciary act of 1875, by inserting the following additional provisions:

1. That no City, Town, Village, County, or other municipal or other corporations shall be sued in the Courts of the United States.

2. That private corporations in one State, doing business in another State, if sued in the Courts, shall not have the privilege of removing the case to a United States Court.

Rejected by yeas 21; nays 27, a party vote. Sen. Davis (Ills.) voted with the Republicans.

The current of debate that followed was more than usually sluggish, the points suggested being as to the standing and capacity of District Court Judges, and the propriety of making findings of the Appellate Court conclusive as to questions of fact, instead of allowing them to remain appealable to the Supreme Court.

Sen. Morgan elaborated an objection to making the findings of the Appellate Court conclusive as to facts, and moved to strike out the clause on the subject. Lost—yeas 20, nays 32. Davis (Ill.), Garland, Gorman, Harris and Jackson voted "no" with the Republicans.

Several additional motions to amend were negatived by like votes, and, without final action, the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Townshend (Ill.), to place a tax on the salt used in curing pork and beef on the same basis as salt is used in curing fish.

The House proceeded with consideration of the bill to enlarge the duties and powers of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Kenna (W. Va.) spoke in favor of the substitute offered by him, providing for a Department of Industries, to consist of a division of agriculture and a division of commerce. Speeches in favor of the pending measure were delivered by Carpenter, Geddes, Rich and Muldrow.

A recess was taken until 7:30 P. M., the evening session to be for debate only on the same subject.

The Speaker stated he would be absent two days and Burrows, (Mich.), would occupy the chair.

Messrs. Morey, Lacy, Cullen, Wise, and Dunnell were speakers at the evening session, and the House adjourned.

BIG FRAUDS.

Forged Land Scrip—A St. Louis Firm Doing an Extensive Business on a Small Capital.

ST. LOUIS, May 6.—A gigantic scheme of fraud and forgery has been unearthed by United States District Attorney Bliss. A firm under the name of Burt & Miller occupied a room corner of Fifth and Chestnut, from which they sent out circulars offering Government land scrip for sale. The authorities made a descent on the office, but the principals had flown. Meanwhile John B. Cameron, believed to be a confederate of the gang, was arrested at Sioux Falls, Dakota, by the instrumentality of the telegraph. He was taken to Yankton, whither a United States Sheriff has gone to bring him here. District Attorney Bliss believes there is an organized ring who have counterfeited the land scrip, and that their operations have been very extensive. He says they realize 90 per cent. of the value of the scrip, and that the gang must have realized from $300,000 to $700,000. In St. Louis, he says, they succeeded in swindling to the amount of $50,000.

The first information of this scheme was obtained through a telegram received some days ago by Geo. M. Cline, a prominent lawyer here from McKinney & Scougal, bankers of Sioux Falls, Dakota, asking him to intercept and hold a package of $900 sent by them by express to the alleged firm of Burt & Miller, this City. They also stated they had been purchasing from Burt & Miller a quantity of surveyors' certificates of deposit of the United States, receivable by law at par at all land offices in the United States. That this $900 had been sent in payment for $1,000 of this script, received by them a few days previous, but their suspicions having been aroused regarding the genuineness of the scrip, they desired their remittances intercepted.

Mr. Cline immediately consulted with District Attorney Bliss regarding the matter, and from information received at the express office and from other sources a visit was made to the office of Burt & Miller, which was found deserted. A young man who had acted as clerk for the firm, was then found, and the office opened, but it contained nothing other than some cheap furniture and several of the circulars referred to above. There being no evidence that the clerk had been concerned in anything criminal he was released.

The District Attorney believes these sharpers disposed of the last $50,000 worth of these certificates in Dakota and Wyoming alone. Among the papers captured were orders from several firms in those Territories for various amounts of the scrip.

District Attorney Bliss telegraphed to the Land office, at Washington, for information as to whether any knowledge had been received regarding the circulation of fraudulent certificates.

The answer that came set forth that while nothing was known positively regarding the certificates, suspicions had been aroused at the large number that had been circulating in the Northwest, which had caused a surmise that something was wrong. A request was then sent to notify all land agents and banks to refuse these certificates, until an investigation could be made. They were also requested to notify the special agents in that district to look into the matter quietly and rapidly as possible.

The District Attorney believes these certificates to be bogus, and is taking energetic measures to expose the whole scheme. That there is a swindle in the case is evidenced by the fact that on Monday last a man representing himself as Miller, of Burt & Miller, was at the express office inquiring for a package of $900 from Sioux Falls, but he took fright at the manner of the express people and gave them a false address and has not since called at the office, although he had reason to believe money would come for him. Detectives were put on watch for him, but they have not found him.

YANKTON, Dak., May 7.—Considerable excitement has been occasioned here over the arrest of Jno. D. Cameron, for alleged connection with the Louisiana and New Mexico land scrip frauds. The United States Land Office here hold $6,000 of New Mexico scrip, which the officers detected before receiving in payment for lands. One banking firm, McKinney & Scougal, has $5,000 Louisiana scrip, which they received from Burt & Miller, of St. Louis. The United States Court is now in session and the Grand Jury is investigating the fraud.

LAND SHARKS.

Unauthorized Speculation in Soldiers' Declaratory Papers.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Adjt. Gen. Chapman, of Wisconsin, recently informed Congressman Pound, from that State, that the State was being flooded with circulars and traveling agents going all over it offering to purchase what are known as soldiers' declaratory papers at from $5 to $10 each. Chapman wanted to know if this practice was legitimate. Rep. Pound referred the communication to the Commissioner of the Land Office, who has just reported upon it. The Land Commissioner says it appears that speculators are engaged in purchasing the rights of soldiers to make filings or declaratory statements so as to afford speculators opportunity to select or locate and sell tracts of public land, with the understanding that speculators and soldiers are to divide the proceeds of this transaction. The Land Department has been advised of similar transactions in other States, and it holds that such transactions are entirely outside the spirit of the law, and investigation is now being made with the view of determining if the parties to such transaction cannot be prosecuted or punished.

Fountain W. George was convicted of murder in the first degree at Des Moines, Ia., Friday, for the killing of Dr. Epps in July last. This is the first jury verdict for hanging under the capital punishment law of the State.

SEN. BLAIR

Tells What He Would Have Done in the Chili-Peru Matter—What Shipherd's "Claims" Amounted To.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The examination of Sen. Blair was resumed. Witness thought there could be no doubt but English influences predominated commercially in South America, and that Chili holds commercial relations almost exclusively with European nations, particularly with England, from whom she has received substantial financial aid. That is true of Chili in respect to her trade.

Representative Blount inquired what witness would suggest in the matter of the Monroe doctrine as applicable to this Peru-Chilian affair.

Witness was only too happy to accord information, and would be still happier if his advice in the matter could be followed. "After a certain policy had been advocated in this country for a long series of years in regard to South American countries, it seems to me the proper thing to have been done when the opportunity was offered us without violating any obligation to any European country, to have preserved peace between Peru and Chili and made Peru a strong commercial ally of the United States. I would have embraced the opportunity. In that way we would have secured control of the canal, which now seems in a fair way to pass to the control of European nations."

Witness stated that Shipherd placed the amount of the Landreau claim at $135,000,000, and that of Cochet at $1,000,000,000.

It was always clear to him (witness) that they would not get a great amount of it. Shipherd indicated a readiness to take in settlement from Peru whatever might seem fair.

Rep. Belmont—"Was there not an idea of American protectorate?"

"Not at that time—not until November, just about the time I severed my connection with the Peruvia Company."

Belmont said as Blount had gone over a good deal of ground he had intended to cover, his examination would be very brief.

Sen. Wilson desired before adjournment to call the attention of Sen. Blair to the correspondence between himself (Blair) and Shipherd. The latter had declined to produce it. He (Wilson) thought the committee would like to have it, and he called the Senator's attention, that he might produce it Monday if it appeared to him proper to do so.

Sen. Blair replied he had no correspondence with Shipherd save such as was strictly private and confidential and growing out of their relation as attorney and client, and he must decline to produce it.

Witness stated the object of the Committee was simply to learn if it threw any light on the subject under investigation; whether any effort was made to influence the intervention of this Government on the present peace between Chili and Peru, except through the acknoledgment of these claims.

Witness replied he knew nothing of the loss of certain State Department papers, nor of any Government official interested in affecting the policy of this Government in the interest of these claims, or of any effort or expectation of securing armed intervention by this Government, or of any expectation or effort to prevent peace between Chili and Peru, unless these claims were allowed. He recognized the fact that there were obligations higher and more binding than those subsisting merely between individuals, and were he in possession of any knowledge or any correspondence of the character mentioned or sought under the resolution calling for investigation he should consider it his duty to refuse to withhold anything under the shield of professional considerations.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The examination of Blair was resumed to-day. Heretofore he did not consider there was much importance attached to the question as to how much scrip was offered him by Shipherd, but as the Committee might not deem it so he would say that it was 1,000 shares of par value of $100 a share. Shipherd had asked the use of his (Blair's) name as one of the incorporators of the company, but he declined.

Witness thought the disposition shown to pocket the insult involved in the arrest of Calderon indicated a change of policy on the part of the Government. He believed the arrest of Calderon was made with the deliberate intention of insult to the United State. Witness did not desire to set himself up entirely as a human tyrant to the extent of not being susceptible to ordinary considerations which influence men generally, but at the start these claims had no weight whatever with him. He saw Peru, the "under dog," was being badly torn, and his sympathies were warmly enlisted in her behalf. He saw in these claims an opportunity, as he thought, to extricate her and he promised his kindly offices.

In reply to questions, witness said: "I do not by any means think the existence of the claim would justify the Government in interfering with the victorious Nation. I do not know any fact or circumstance tending to show that any Government official or Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States was in any way corruptly interested in the affairs of the Peruvian Company. I never knew anything more pure and upright and patriotic than Blaine's management of the State Department. The affairs of the Peruvian Company of course failed for the time being through the downfall of the Calderon Government. For the time being, the action of Chili in arresting Calderon caused the failure of the plans of the Peruvian Company."

Witness thought the hand of England and her influence and money was palpably, plainly evidenced in the Chilian management. "The American nation," said Blair, "generally finds a way to enforce their rights and make themselves respected, and I think they who imagine the present administration lacking in nerve will be seriously mistaken."

Witness thought the two interviews with Blaine on the 25th and 26th of July occupied perhaps an hour and a half. Any testimony to the effect that witness was employed as counsel for the purpose of influencing instructions to be given Minister Hurlbut, was wholly incorrect. Witness, however believed that the instructions of the fourth of August were the result of these interviews—in other words, that the instructions, so far as they related to these claims, would not have been given but for these interviews.

After a few more questions by Belmont, Wilson and Deuster, which, however, elicited nothing of importance, Chairman Williams announced the examination concluded. It is not likely Shipherd will be re-examined.

PROHIBITION.

Gov St. John Says Nothing but Absolute Prohibition for the Entire Nation Will Answer.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., May 8.—Gov. St. John held an immense mass-meeting last evening here in the anti-prohibition stronghold of the State. He spoke upon prohibition, and declared that, while it had been but partially enforced in Kansas, the time was near at hand when not one place of public sale would be tolerated in the State. He said to the liquor dealers, many of whom were present: "I tell you men who are violating the law here that there is no spot on Kansas soil where nullification can exist after the next session of the Legislature." In referring to prohibition in National politics, and the cry that Prohibitionists were going too fast, he said: "We are ticketed clear through, and we don't propose to stop this side of the Grand Union Depot of absolute prohibition for the entire Nation." He declared prohibition to be the only live issue before the people of Kansas in the campaign about to open, and predicted that the Republican party of the Nation would throttle and choke the life out of the liquor traffic, as it has out of human slavery. He read what purported to be an article from the Chicago Tribune stating that the 3,500 saloons of Chicago each paid the small sum of $25 license, making a total of less than $200,000 annually, while $12,000,000 were annually paid to the saloons of Chicago from the pockets of the people. Gov. St. John said this was a remarkable admission coming from a paper which had done more hard work for the liquor interests than any other paper in the country.

Young Ladies in Pants.

YOUNGSTOWN, May 7.—Two young ladies, whose parents own mansions on Rayen avenue, donned male attire last night for the purpose of causing a sensation. In this they were successful, but not in the manner they expected. Several young men, acquainted with the pair, met them, and at once appointed an investigating committee to ascertain who they were. The girls escaped after leaving part of their clothing, and succeeded in reaching home thoroughly frightened.

Gen. Sherman.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—Gen. Sherman arrived here from his western trip, and is stopping with his son-in-law, Lieut. Fitch. He will preside over the meetings of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, of which he is President.

The Markets.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE, }
WEDNESDAY, May 10, 1882. }

BUSINESS EPITOME.

In New York there is a lull in many departments of trade, and transactions are much less than at this time last year. Leather active. Pig iron inactive. Butter and cheese improved. Boston—There is an improved feeling in mercantile and manufacturing circles, largely due to crop reports from the West. Chicago—General business fairly active in most branches. New Orleans—Spot business in cotton has fallen off greatly during the week. Demand fair, and prices unchanged. Sugar and molasses quiet. Rice dull. Extreme prices curtailed the demand. Pittsburg—The situation of trade has not improved within the week. Pig iron, light demand. Window-glass fairly active. Manufactured iron quiet. Coal firm on account of strike. Petroleum excited, weak and lower. Philadelphia—Trade in most departments moderately active. Baltimore—Markets dull.

To-day's reports up to latest hour by telegraph to the BLADE say money is loaning at 3 ₩ cent. Prime mercantile paper at 4@5 ₩ cent. Bar silver, 114½c. Sterling Exchange steady; actual business, $4.87¼ for 60 days and $4.90 for sight. Government bonds irregular. State securities dull. Railroad bonds generally firm. Stocks—After 11 o'clock the only change of importance in the stock market was an advance of 1½ ₩ cent., in C., C., C. & I.

Government Bonds—U. S. 6's extended, 101¼; U. S. 5's extended, 101½; 4½'s coupons, 115⅜; 4's coupons, 121¼c; Pacific sixes of 95, 132.

STATE STOCKS.

	Tues	Wed	Thr	Frid	Sat.	Mon
Old Tennessees	57⅜	57⅝	56	57	57¾	59¼
New Tennes'e's	57⅛	56	55½	56	55¾	59
Old Virginia's	35	35	35	35	35	35
Va. con. '85, pf'd	13½	13	13½	13½	13	13¼
Missouri 6's	112⅛	113½	112½	113	113	112½
Louisiana 7½'s	65½	65½	66	65	65	65

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Tues	Wed	Thr	Frid	Sat	Mon
U. S. 6's extend	101¼	101⅜	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
U. S. 5's extend	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	101¾	101¾	101½
U. S. 4½'s, coup	115¾	115½	115⅜	115⅝	115¾	115¾
U. S. 4's, coup	120⅞	120¾	120⅝	121⅛	121¼	121¼
Sterling, sight	489¾	489¾	490	490	490	490
Sterling, 60 day	487	487	487¾	487¾	487¼	487¼
Pacific 6's of '95	132	132½	132	132	132	132

On Wednesday last the Treasury's 109th call for $5,000,000 continued 6s matured, the greater part of which has been paid. The total amount remaining unpaid of the 105th to the 109th call inclusive is $8,686,050. On May 10 and May 17 the 110th and 111th calls, each for $5,000,000, mature, and on June 7 the 112th call for $15,000,000 will mature. Last week the 113th call for the remainder (about $12,000,000) of the 6s of 1861 was issued, to mature July 1. Thus the Treasury now owes for and has maturing between now and July 1 about $45,000,000 bonds, or as some persons put it, there is that amount of money in sight as an offset to exports of specie.

The following shows the imports, other than of securities since January 1, 1881 and 1882:

IMPORTS.

	1881.	1882.
Merchandise	$152,449,164	$178,300,959
Specie	29,118,633	1,504,713
Total imports	$181,567,797	$179,805,672
Increase, merchandise		$25,851,795
Decrease, specie		27,613,920
Total decrease		$ 1,762,125

EXPORTS.

	1881.	1882.
Merchandise	$131,581,604	$107,985,674
Specie	4,129,839	17,144,112
Total exports	$135,711,443	$125,129,786
Decrease, merchandise		$23,595,931
Increase, specie		13,014,273
Total decrease		$10,581,657

	1881.	1882.
Balance against the port	$45,856,354	$54,675,886
Increase		$ 8,819,532

Although the imports of merchandise at New York last week were unusually light and in value were $2,813,048 less than for the same week of 1881, they exceeded the value of merchandise exported last week by the sum of $1,997,563. The value of the merchandise imported last week is $7,792,741, being $2,813,048 less than for the same week of 1881, and the value of the merchandise exported from New York for the week is $5,795,178, being $1,116,418 less than for the week of last year. The result of the movement is a debit against the port of $1,997,563 for the week of this year, against a debit of $3,694,193 for the week of 1881, a decrease in the comparative difference against the port of $1,696,630. For the 18 weeks since January 1 this year the value of the merchandise imported is $25,851,795 greater than for the corresponding time in 1881, while the value of the merchandise exported is $23,595,931 less: difference against the port, $49,447,725. For the 18 weeks of last year the imports exceeded the exports only $20,867,560; this year the imports exceed the exports $70,315,285; difference, as before stated, $49,447,560. The changes in the specie movement, however, (there being a net increase in the exports of $13,014,273 and a net decrease in the imports of $27,613,920), reduce the balance against the port on the eighteen weeks' business of this year to $54,675,886. So, notwithstanding that we have liquidated by shipments of specie to the extent of $17,144,112 (which is more applicable to balance accrued before the new year), the balance against the port since January 1 is $8,819,532 greater than at the same date of 1881, to which time we had imported $29,118,633 specie, against a total of imports for this year of $1,504,713.

The following is the statement of the New York banks for the week ended Saturday:

Loans, increase	$4,246,500
Specie, decrease	248,800
Legal tenders, increase	960,600
Deposits, increase	5,428,200
Circulation, decrease	160,900
Reserve, increase	1,245,250

Banks now hold $9,630,350 in excess of legal requirements.

Bullion valued at $48,000 was received in New York on Saturday from the mines, making a total for the week of $335,000.

The total sales of mining stocks in New York for the past week are officially reported by the two Exchanges at 1,231,155 shares.

THE MARKETS.

Special reports received from London and Liverpool to-day are as follows:

LONDON, May 9—1:00 P. M.—Arrived Wheat dull. Arrived Corn, nothing offering. To arrive Wheat and Corn dull and heavy. No. 2 Spring Wheat off coast declined 3@6d. California Wheat off coast declined 6@9d. To arrive California Wheat off coast declined 6@9d. To arrive Corn off coast declined 6d. To arrive Red Winter Wheat off coast declined 3d.

LIVERPOOL, May 9—1:00 P. M.—Wheat dull. Corn quiet but steady. Cargoes offcoast for United Kingdom and Continent—Wheat and Corn, not much doing.

The BLADE's telegraph dispatch from London this morning, regarding the markets, is as follows:

LONDON, May 8.—The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week, says: Last week's weather favored growing crops. Trade was generally unaltered, though a few provincial markets improved. Foreign wheat was very quiet. Fine samples only were attended to. Cargoes off coast are in meagre supply. California is improved. Of six arrivals there have been two sales. The floating bulk has increased. The forward trade is inanimate. Flour is steady; foreign firm. Barley is somewhat firmer, but trade is nominal; foreign is quiet and unchanged. Oats are unchanged, but foreign were steadier and obtained an occasional advance of 3d. Maize is generally weaker. Sales of English wheat during the week, 38,376 qrs. at 47s.8d ₩ qr., against 35,712 qrs. at 44s.9d ₩ qr. for the corresponding week last year.

On Tuesday of last week No. 2 Red Wheat for cash closed in this market at 140½c; on Wednesday 141¾c was paid; on Thursday 139¾c was the figure; on Friday it marked 139⅛c; on Saturday it receded to 138⅝c, and yesterday it noted 137¾c, showing a decline for the week of 2¾c.

The market for Wheat in the beginning of the week just closed was firm. It touched the highest point on Wednesday, when weakness set in and a decline was noted on each succeeding day to the close. From all directions intelligence is received that the winter wheat harvest promises to be unusually large. While this should have but little influence on the market at present, it undoubtedly has had the effect to make dealers cautious, and this cautiousness has tended to weaken some operators. Wheat, considering the active consumptive demand and the quantity in sight to supply, is not too high at present, and with anything like firmness on the part of holders should be worth more money than at present, at least for the next fortnight. Meats have risen in most cities of the country, which will result in more bread being eaten, and as the supply of wheat is not large stocks will be reduced to a low state before new wheat is ground. But as various rumors are now current relative to the formation of cliques to manipulate the market, dealers should go cautious-ly. The "crowd" should keep their eyes wide open for developments.

At to-day's session of the Toledo Produce Exchange there was considerable activity in cash Wheat, and values again receded. Spot Amber, which was not recorded yesterday, sold to a fair extent at 136½c, 136¼c and finally 135¼c. No. 2 Amber went light at 128c.

In White Wheat Nos. 1 and 2 White Michigan found purchasers, the former at 134@134½c, the outside to close, ½c decline, and the latter at 128c.

Red Wheat sold to a moderate limit at 136⅝@136¼c, better price to conclude, 1½c depressed. No. 3 Red Wheat, 127c for Wabash and 124c for D. & M.

For future delivery sales of No. 2 Red were embraced in 48,000 bushels. The market opened weak, but closed with a firmer feeling. Seller May, small business at 1½c lower price than on the preceding day, 136¼c. Seller June opened at 132½c and closed at 132¾c, 1¼c off. Seller July, 115¾@116c, the outside to close, ⅜c decline. Other months neglected.

Cash Corn, light trade and confined to No. 2, at 74½c, ¾c down. Futures, no trade.

Oats—One sale No. 2 at 54c.

Clover Seed—But little done. Prime Medium, $4.35; No. 2, $4.15.

General Produce.

BUFFALO, May 9.—Wheat nominal; No. 1 hard Duluth held at 10c; Red Winter, —c. Corn dull; clar lots at 80c for No. 2 mixed western. Other grains neglected. Canal freights lower; 5¼c wheat; 4¾c corn.

DETROIT, May 9.—Flour unchanged at $6 00@6 50. Wheat dull; No. 1 white, 130¼c; seller May, 134c; seller June, 132½c; seller July, 117¼c bid; seller August, 111¼c; seller September, 109c; seller the year, 108½c; No. 2 red at 139c; No. 2 white, nominal; extra white —c. Receipts—wheat, 8,000; shipments, 3,000 bu.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged; $6 00@6 25; fancy, $6 50@7 25. Wheat steady; No. 2 red, 136@140c. Corn lower; No. 2 mixed, 75½@76⅝c. Oats easier; No. 2 mixed, 58½c. Rye dull and lower at 86½c. Barley quiet and unchanged at 110c. Pork strong at $19 25. Lard strong at $11 32½. Bulk meats firm at $8 00@10 70. Bacon strong at $8 50@11 50@12 00. Whisky active but lower at 112@114c. Combination sales of finished goods, 872 bbls, on a basis of 114c.

KANSAS CITY, May 9.—The Commercial Indicator reports: Wheat—Receipts, 1,000 bu; shipments, 1,600 bu; in store, —— bu; market weak; buyers and sellers wide apart; No. 2 red cash, 119c bid; May, —c; No. 3, cash, 99c bid; June, 90c bid. Corn—Receipts, 5,000 bu; shipments, 3,000 bu; in store, —— bu; market firm and steady; No. 2 mixed, cash, 72½@73c; May, —c; June, 73c; No. 2 white mixed, cash, —c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed, 53½c bid May.

MILWAUKEE, May 9.—Wheat steadier; No. 2 hard nominal; 129c for No. 2; 129c seller May; 130⅝c seller June; 130⅝c seller July; 120¼c seller August; —c seller September; seller the year nominal; 115½c for No. 3. No. 4 and rejected nominal. Receipts, 13,000 bu; shipments, 9,000 bu. Corn dull and lower at 75c for No. 2; 70½c for new. Oats dull but steady at 51c for No. 2; 54c for choice white. Rye quiet at 83c for No. 1; 81c for No. 2. Barley dull at 95c for No. 2, 86c for extra No. 3.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Wheat unsettled and generally lower, but closed strong; 124½@125c cash; 125c seller May; 125⅞c seller June; 124⅛c seller July; 114c bid seller August. Corn steady and firmer; 73½c cash; —c seller May; 72⅝c seller June; 72c asked seller July; —c seller August. Oats stronger and higher; 52½c cash; 53½c seller May; 52⅛c bid seller June; 45⅛c asked seller July; 38⅛c seller August. Rye at 78c. Barley nominal at 106@110c. Whisky at 111c. Pork strong and higher; $18 67½@18 70 cash; $—— seller May; $18 67½@18 70 seller June; $18 87½@18 90 seller July; $19 07 seller August. Lard firm and higher; $11 40 cash; $—— seller May; $11 40 bid seller June; $11 55 seller July. Hogs—Receipts, 79,000 head; market steady and unchanged; light and mixed packing, $7 00@7 50; heavy packing and shipping, $7 50@10 00. Cattle—Receipts, 4,000 head; market weak; exports, $7 00@7 75; good to choice shipping, $6 70@7 00; common to fair, $5 70@6 50; mixed butchers, at $2 50@5 00; grass Texans, $3 75@5 75; stockers and feeders, $2 75@4 90.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—Flour—Market dull; western and Pennsylvania extras, $4 75@5 00; Minnesota extras, $7 00@8 00; Pennsylvania extra family, good, $6 25; Ohio extra families, $6 75@7 00; Minnesota patents, $8 50@9 00; winter patents, fair, $8 00; Ohio new process, $7 70; St. Louis patents, $8 00; Ohio patents, $8 00@8 15. Rye flour steady at $5 00. Wheat declined 1½c; choice Red at grain depot, 146@148c; rejected do, 135c; No. 2 Red seller May, —@—c. Corn dull and lower; sail on track, 85c; do at grain depot, 85½c; steamer on track, 85c; do at grain depot, 84½c; No. 3 do, 83@84c; rejected do, 81c; sail mixed seller May, —@—c. Oats dull and lower; No. 1 white, —c; No. 2 do, 60@60½c; No. 3 do, 59c; rejected, 57½c; No. 2 mixed, 57½@58c.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Flour—Receipts, 24,000 bbls.; sales, 10,000 bbls; market dull and unchanged. Wheat ½@¾c higher and firm; trade only moderate; sales, 24,000 bu No. 2 red, seller May, 146c; 176,000 bu do seller June, 145¼c; 280,000 bu do seller July, 129⅝@130½c; 40,000 bu do seller August, 123c; —— bu do seller September, 123⅝c. Corn ½@¾c higher and fairly active; mixed western spot, 78@82½c; futures, 80¾@82¾c; sales 58,000 bu. Oats ¼@⅜c better and firm; western, 59@65c; sales, 110,000 bu. Beef firm; new extra, $13 00@14 00. Pork strong and quiet; new spot mess, $18 75; old, $18 00. Sales 250 bbls new mess, seller July, $18 60. Lard opened higher, afterwards weaker; steam rendered at $11 60. Butter in steady demand and fair; western, 10@30c; Elgin creamery, 31c. Cheese dull at 2@13c. Sugar steady. Molasses unchanged. Petroleum quiet. Rice firm. Coffee quiet. Freights dull. Spirits turpentine heavy at 54@55c. Rosin dull at $2 40. Tallow firm at 8¼c. Eggs firm at 18@18½c.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—Flour dull and weak. Wheat higher and firm; No. 2 red, 131¼c cash; 131¾c seller May; 121½@122½c seller June; 113@c seller July; 109⅝c seller August; 109½c seller September; 107½c seller the year; No. 3 do, 121½@122⅛c; No. 4 do 112c bid. Corn higher; 74¼@75c cash; 74c seller May; 72⅝c seller July; 72½c seller August; 70½c seller September; 5⅜c seller the year. Oats higher; 57c cash; —c seller May; 57⅝c seller June; 43c seller July; 36½c seller August. Rye nominal. Barley quiet at 80@110c. Lead dull at $4 60. Butter dull; creamery, 25@27c; dairy, 17@23c. Eggs dull at 15c. Whisky lower at 117c. Pork stronger; $18 80 bid cash and seller June; $19 bid seller July. Dry salt meats firm; short-rib, $7 60; long-clear, $10 50; short rib, $11. Bacon strong at $8 50@11 50@12 00. Lard higher at $11 12½. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 36,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu; rye, —— bu; barley, 4,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 32,000 bu; oats, 39,000 bu; rye, —— bu; barley, —— bu.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged; western superfine, $3 50@4 50; extra, $5 00@6 00; family, $6 25@7 25. Wheat—western lower and more active; No. 2 winter red spot, 138¾@139c; seller May, 138¾c bid; seller June, 138⅜@138¾c; seller July, 123¼@124½c; seller August, 120¾c bid; seller September, —c. Corn—western lower, closing firmer; mixed spot, 81c asked; seller May, 81c asked; seller June, 81½@81¾c; seller July, 81⅝@82½c; seller August, 82¾@83c; steamer, 78@78½c. Oats lower and quiet; western white, 60@62c; mixed, 59@60c; Pennsylvania, 59@62c. Rye quiet at 95@100c. Hay unchanged at $16 00@17 00. Provisions—the market is firm and unchanged; mess pork, $18 75@19 75. Bulk meats—loose shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, $9 00@11 00. Bacon—shoulders, $9 75; clear rib sides, $12 75. Hams, $15 50. Lard firm; refined, $12 75. Butter lower and quiet; western packed, 15@30c; roll, 15@25c. Eggs scarce, active and firm; fresh at 17c. Petroleum unchanged; refined, 7¼c. Coffee quiet; rio cargoes, 8@9¼c. Sugar quiet; A soft, 9½c. Whisky firm at 118c. Freights to Liverpool, per steamer, unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 2,570 bbls; wheat, 9,068 bu; corn, 27,383bu; oats, 3,555bu; rye, —bu. Shipments—Wheat, —— bu; corn, 13,516 bu. Sales—Wheat, 193,765 bu; corn, 102,780 bu.

Live Stock Markets.

CINCINNATI, May 8.—Hogs—Market easier; common and light, $5 50@7 50; packing and butchers', $7 10@8 00. Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 690 head.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—Hogs—Receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 600 head; market active and higher; light to best Yorkers, $6 75@7 35; Baltimores, $7 30@7 40; packing, $7 10@7 60; butchers' to fancy, $7 65@8 00; pigs, $6 25@6 70.

EAST LIBERTY, PA., May 8.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,800 head; market fair at about last week's prices.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,600 head; market firm; Philadelphias, $7 70@7 80; Yorkers, $7 25@7 45.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 6,200 head; market dull and prices 10@20c off from last week.

KANSAS CITY, May 8.—The Commercial Indicator reports: Cattle—Receipts, 130 head; shipments, 120 head; market hardly quotable, owing to light supply; native steers, $5 87½@6 35; cows, $4 25@5 00.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,500 head; shipments, 1,100 head; market firm and higher; sales at $6 80@7 00; bulk at $6 75@7 00.

Sheep—Receipts, —— head; shipments, —— head; market nominally unchanged.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 788 head; market more active and tops a shade higher higher; common a shade off; very best, $7 50@8 00; first quality, $7 12½@7 50; medium, $5 50@6 75; ordinary, $3 50@5 00; most sales at $6 15@7 75.

Swine—Receipts, 6,868 head; full supply and only moderate demand at $9 00@10 50.

Sheep—Receipts, 5,410 head; sheep quoted at $5 00@6 25; lambs, $5 00@8 00.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—Cattle—Market in active demand; sales, 2,900 head, prime, $8 25@8 75, good, $7 75@8 25, medium $7 25@7 62½; common, $5 75@7 12½; fat cows, $4 75@7 00.

Sheep—Market inactive; ½c lower on good grades; ¾@1c lower on common stock; sales, —— best wool sheep, $4 00@5 00, sheared, $3 00@7 25; fall lambs, $——@——; spring lambs, $1 50@6 00 ₩ head; western calves, $0 00@8 0.

Hogs—Market in active demand; sales, 3,000 head, prime, $11 00; good, $10 50@10 75; medium, $10 00@10 25.

BUFFALO, May 8.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 1,300 head; consigned through, 02 cars; market dull and unchanged; slim attendance of all classes of buyers; extra steers, $7 40@7 75, good to choice, $6 65@7 20; fair to medium, $6 25@6 75; light butchers', $5 75@6 25; common thin butchers', stock, $4 25@5 00; fat bulls, $4 50@5 25.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 4,000 head; consigned through 9 cars; market demoralized; run heavy and buyers holding off; prices fully ¼@½c lower; a few fair to good wool sheep brought $6 00@7 00; fair to good clipped, $5 00@5 65; no eastern trade and a large number of cars remain unsold.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 6,500 head; consigned through 80 cars; market steady, with a good demand; good to choice Yorkers, $7 40@7 60; light do, $7 10@7 25; good medium weights, $7 65@7 80; pigs, $6 25@6 75. Best grades disposed of.

CHICAGO, May 8.—Hogs—Receipts to-day, 15,000 head; shipments, 12,000 head; demand good and market active at 5c advance; common to good mixed, $6 90@7 50; heavy packing and shipping, $7 50@7 90; light, $6 85@7 50; skips and culls, $5 75@6 70.

Cattle—Receipts to-day, 4,000 head; shipments, 5,500 head; market slow but steady for best; exports, $7 25@7 75; good to choice shipping steers, $6 75@7 10; common to fair 10c lower; at $5 20@6 60; mixed butchers' weaker; poor to fair, $2 50@4 50; choice to extra, $5 00@5 40; grass Texans 10@25c lower; poor to fair, $4 00@5 00; good to choice, $5 10@5 40; stockers and feeders, $2 75@5 00.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 900 head; shipments, 800 head; market dull and lifeless; inferior to prime, $3 50@6 85; medium to good, $4 50@5 50.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Beeves—Receipts for two days, 3,700 head; making 9,400 head for the week, against 12,800 head last week; about 70 car loads were held back on road; dull trade at an advance of ¼@½c ₩ lb from Friday; yards not cleared; extremes for native steers, $10 00@15 00; general sales at $12 75@15 75. Exporters used 100 fat steers at $14 25. Shipments for the week ended Saturday, 470 live cattle, 2,802 quarters of beef, 750 live sheep, 84 carcasses of mutton, and —— dressed pigs.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for two days, 9,900 head; making 49,910 for the week, against 31,050 head last week; market weak and demoralized, with a dragging trade at a strong reduction of strong ½c ₩ lb; unshorn sheep, $5 50@7 25; clipped, $4 50@6 25; spring lambs, $7 00@8 00 ₩ lb; 20 car loads must be carried over.

Swine—Receipts for two days, 11,200 head; making 30,265 head for the week, against —— head lats week; market easier for live hogs at $7 00@7 70 ₩ 100 lbs.

DRY GOODS.

"Respecting new business," says the New York Journal of Commerce, "for the past week the request has been uneven and the market more quiet than otherwise. During the month miscellaneous assortments have comprised the takings of the trade, and though interior distributing centers have been fairly active every opportunity has been improved to reduce if not clean out all supplies of a purely seasonable character. The movement, however, has been of much better proportions than the demand, and through the steadiness of deliveries in execution of previous engagements many current requirements have been accommodated, while having taken care of a fairly large production. As a whole, however, the volume of sales completed has been large and the apparent quiet of the market much less unsatisfactory to sellers than to purchasers. In a quiet way many hundreds of packages of goods have been sold and distributed without knowledge beyond those interested. And such sales have comprised fabrics not of the most desirable character." The local trade has been satisfactory, considering the unseasonable weather.

WOOL.

The Circular of Harding, Martin & Co., Boston says of the wool market: The demand for wool the past week has been good, the sales of all kinds amounting to 2,138,000 lbs, and prices remain quite steady for most kinds. The market is, in fact, in a peculiar position. The business has been unprofitable and unsatisfactory throughout the year, particularly during the past six months, most of the sales of fleece recently having been for less than cost, and yet wool is opening in the interior at higher prices than last year, and if dealers, manufacturers and speculators submit, we shall have a repetition of the some unsatisfactory trade the coming year. New wool is not so desirable as the old stocks on hand, and yet we find that the new wool is higher in the interior than old wool in seaboard markets.

The sales of the week indicate prices as follows: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleece, X, XX and XX and above, 42@43½c; Ohio No. 1, 45c; Wisconsin X, 40@41½; combing and delaine, 43@48c; Texas, 23@34c; Territory, 18@28c; unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces, 2½@34c; California spring, 15@25c; California fall, —@—c; super and extra pulled, 28@48c; noils, 22½@45c; scoured, 35@80c.

TOBACCO.

Late advices from Louisville say: The course of the leaf tobacco market during the week has been absolutely barren of interest. Sales have been of moderate dimensions and prices have shown no variation. The only special feature of the week was the sale 116 hogsheads of Clarksville tobacco at the Boone warehouse. Tobacco was rather dry, and did not realize as good prices as was anticipated. Hence, there was many rejections. The best price paid was $12 for a Todd County hogshead. The receipts for the week were 800 hogsheads, against 840 hogsheads for last week, and 1,649 hogsheads last year. There have been 23,214 hogsheads of the crop of 1881 sold to date, against 19,013 hogs of the crop of 1880 sold to date in 1881, and 15,233 hogsheads of the crop of 1879 sold to date in 1880.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

There were quite a number of buyers in the Boston market during the past week. They have purchased samples freely and are placing large Fall orders. Salesman that have been out with samples report very good success. In New York trade continues fairly active. The retail departments are doing a very satisfactory business. In Philadelphia the number of buyers and orders fell behind those of the previous week.

BROOM CORN.

Broom Corn in Chicago is quoted: Good to choice hurl and carpet brush 10@11c; self-working green 9@9½c; do red-tipped, 7¾@8¼c; red brush 7½@8c; interior, damaged and stained, 6½@7c; crooked, 5@6¼c.

GROCERIES.

Latest telegraphic advices from New York say: Sugars quiet, easier. Coffee without change. Teas steady. Fruits quiet.

HIDES—LEATHER.

There is nothing new to report in hides. Trade is slow and prices unchanged. Leather is rather quiet, but seasonable stock finds ready sale.

LUMBER.

Receipts are increasing. Prices unaltered. Business has been fairly good.

Notes.

Poor qualities of green tea are colored with umeri Prussian blue and gypsum.

Texas used to feed her peanuts to the hogs. Now she sells her coop for nearly $2,000,000.

The cost of barbed wire fences built in the United States in 1881, is estimated at $10,000,000.

An oil excitement is developed at Syracuse, N. Y., by the supposed discovery of the existence of petroleum near that city.

There are over $1,000,000 invested in the 21 glucose factories, with a capacity of 48,000 bu. of corn daily. The proportion of sugar is about four to one, thus giving a daily product in this country of 1,220,000 lbs.

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Nearly or quite $10,000,000 are invested in orange culture in the State of Florida and yet the production is but 6 ₩ cent. of the total annual consumption of this fruit in the United States.

The iron-works of St. Louis—rolling mills, foundries, forges, etc., some 40 or more in number—employing over 3,000 men, produced in 1881 over $6,000,000 worth of goods, and paid nearly $2,000,000 in wages.

It is estimated that 1,000,000 boxes of tin, representing an average value of $900,000, are annually exported from England into the United States, to be used for the sole purpose of canning the various kinds of food products.

Soda, which is now imported at a cost of $62 to $65, can be taken from the soda lake of Wyoming and placed in eastern markets at a cost not exceeding $25 ₩ ton. The Wyoming soda is chemically purer than the imported, and practically inexhaustible.

The cotton crop of the South yields two pounds of seed for every single pound of lint cotton, so that last year there were 3,000,000 tons of seed, every ton of which would yield 35 gallons of oil. The product of oil, therefore, amounted to 100,000,000 gallons.

The culture of broom-corn is attracting considerable attention in California. On the low lands in the vicinity of streams the crop is about as certain as anything that can be planted. It is estimated that the total cost of growing seldom exceeds $25 per acre. A ton and a half is an average crop.

Excluding towns and roads there are about 60,000,000 acres of land in Great Britain. More than 50,000,000 acres are owned by 7,000 persons, and 500 peers hold 15,000,000 acres. About 35,000,000 are held subject to settlement, and therefore not transferrable without serious difficulty.

New York capitalists are making extensive purchases of coal lands in Western Pennsylvania. One company purchased 3,500 acres on the Monongahela River at from $20 to $65 per acre. William H. Vanderbilt has employed an agent to select all the good locations in Westmoreland county, and report their price to him with a view to purchase.

Cotton manufactories are springing into existence at the South with great rapidity. Since the beginning of 1881 there has been an increase of 361,600 spindles, nearly one-third of this being in Georgia and South Carolina. The increase in spindles in the several States has been as follows: Georgia, 106,600, Alabama, 84,000 Tennessee, 21,000; Mississippi, 32,000; Louisiana, 21,000; North Carolina, 48,000; South Carolina, 96,000.

The greatest single manufacturing interest in New York is that of clothing. There are 950 clothing factories, producing nearly $80,000,000 worth of goods per year. Next in number of establishments comes the cigar industry, with 751 factories and an annual production of $18,000,000. There are 540 printing and publishing houses, which annually issue $24,000,000 worth of literature. The furniture manufacturers turn out yearly over $10,000,000 worth of goods.

During the last 19 years there have been sold under the hammer in London 8,671¼ tons of ivory, being an average of 456¼ tons a year. It is estimated that about one-half the supply consists of tusks of 20 lbs up to 100 lbs. and occasionally 150 to 160 lbs. The supply is gradually diminishing, and the price, of course, continually advancing, so that the most extravagant prices for this commodity are anticipated within a very few years.

The attention of the French Academy of Sciences has been called to the disappearance of the sardine from the coast of Britainy, where it used to bring the fishermen 15,000,000 francs a year. It is attributed to a change in the direction of the Gulf stream, which also accounted for the mild winter and early spring. M. Blanchard remarked that in England a committee of engineers and hydrographers were studying the apparent change in the Gulf stream, and that information might be obtained from them. The question was referred to a committee composed of MM. Faye, Jannsen, Daubree and Admiral Jurien.

Stealing Garfield Relics.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—During the progress of the reception in the rotunda of the Capitol, Saturday evening, there was lost from the District of Columbia table a case of embalmed Garfield relics which contained evergreen from the tomb at Cleveland, a rose from the wreath laid in his casket in the rotunda of the Capitol, a tribute to his memory from Victoria, Queen of England, and a spray of maiden's hair fern from a wreath presented by Pres. Garfield to Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Spencer, May 19, 1881. The case belonged to Mrs. Sarah A. Spencer, of this City.

An Insane Woman Attacks Her Children With a Knife.

BOSTON, May 9.—Maria Konig, a German woman, this morning murdered her boy August, five years old, cutting his throat with a case knife. She then cut the throat of her daughter Mary, aged 13. The wound is not fatal. Alfred, another son, has cuts in a dozen places, but not fatal. Emil, a boy of 17, was also wounded. The woman attempted to kill herself. She is doubtless insane.

Three Hundred Miles of Ice.

BOSTON, May 8.—The steamship "Pensher," from Shields, Eng., arrived yesterday, after a voyage of novel experience. For nearly 48 hours, at about latitude and longitude 46 deg., she skirted a vast, unbroken field of ice, which her officers declare to have been fully 300 miles in length east and west, while the dimensions north and south were unknown. The surface of the vast floe was dotted here and there with icy crags.